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Algeria	6,620 Dz.	Iceland	15,650	Norway	7,000 Dz.
Austria	50,5	Italy	12,000 Lin	Orono	2,700 Dz.
Bahrain	6,650 Dz.	Jordan	450 FB	Portugal	4,600 Dz.
Belgium	45,810	Kuwait	5,450	Qatar	4,600 Dz.
Canada	500 FB	Liberia	20,100	Qatar	4,600 Dz.
China	2,000	Lebanon	4,000	Spain	110 FB
Denmark	8,000 Dz.	Liberia	20,100	Sweden	2,000 Dz.
Egypt	100 P	Liberia	20,100	Switzerland	2,000 Dz.
Finland	4,000	Liberia	20,100	Turkey	8,200 Dz.
Germany	2,300 Dz.	Malta	25 Cent	Turkey	8,200 Dz.
Great Britain	50 P	Morocco	5,500 Dz.	U.S.	400 Dz.
Greece	30 Dz.	Netherlands	2,750 Dz.	U.S. (U.S. Env.)	170 Dz.
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ESTABLISHED 1887

## Vietnamese Troops Take Stronghold Of Khmer Rouge

By William Branigin  
Washington Post Service

BANGKOK — Vietnamese soldiers from four divisions and 20 Soviet-supplied T-54 tanks were involved in the operation. He said these forces were divided between the two prongs of a pincer movement attacking from the east and south.

Casualties in the fighting were not known. The International Committee of the Red Cross reported having treated 23 evacuees in the past two days, of whom only eight were suffering from war wounds. However, the Khmer Rouge usually insists on treating its casualties itself.

Relief officials said about 15,000 Cambodians had gathered at an evacuation site near the Thai border village of Ban Nong Pru just across the border from the de facto Khmer Rouge capital of Phnom Tumey, a model guerrilla village regularly used to host resistance conferences.

Nearly 25,000 more Cambodians have fled across the border about seven miles (11 kilometers) south at Kao Dang in the past few days, officials said.

The Vietnamese drive appears to have dealt a severe psychological blow to the Cambodian resistance in general and the Khmer Rouge in particular by erasing the last "liberated zone" of guerrillas battling the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia.

Only Saturday, the leader of a three-party resistance coalition, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, welcomed four ambassadors to his United Nations-recognized government at Phnom Tumey to receive their credentials. Khmer Rouge leaders expressed confidence that the battle was going well for them and that the Vietnamese were being held off and suffering heavy casualties.

While the Vietnamese offensive has displaced the resistance groups, it has apparently left them largely intact, however. Thai officials and resistance leaders remain confident that the resistance will be able to regroup when the monsoon season arrives May and make logistics for the Vietnamese more difficult.

The Vietnamese military has indicated that this time it intends to remain in place along the Thai-Cambodian border to prevent guerrilla infiltration.

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This was embodied, administration officials said, in a telegram to



Two Khmer Rouge guerrillas carry a Cambodian civilian wounded by Vietnamese shelling near Aranyaprathet, Thailand.

## U.S. Officials Searching for Antidote As Allies Develop 'Nuclear Allergy'

By Leslie H. Gelb  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Pentagon

and State Department officials say

they are trying to form a policy to

deal with what they say seems to be

a spreading aversion to almost any

kind of involvement with nuclear

weapons among the Western allies.

"We are concerned about an un-

travelling here," a high administra-

tion official said Wednesday.

To deal with it, the officials said

they are putting together a policy to

reassure the allies about their par-

icipation in nuclear issues and at

the same time to be tough in hold-

ing them to existing commitments

covering nuclear operations and de-

escalation.

The officials said they were try-

ing to reassure the allies that they

would have full knowledge of nu-

clear decisions affecting their coun-

tries and would be involved in those decisions.

This was embodied, administra-

tion officials said, in a telegram to

the Soviet Union.

American embassies Tuesday in re-

sponse to reports that the United

States had developed contingency

plans for deploying nuclear weap-

ons in several countries, including

Canada and Iceland, without hav-

ing told them about the plans.

At the same time, the officials said, the administration would con-

tinue to be tough in demanding that allies not distance themselves from American and allied nuclear operations.

This stance was reflected in the administration's threats to

reassess economic and other ties to

New Zealand in response to that

country's unwillingness to allow

American nuclear-powered or nu-

clear-armed ships to visit its ports.

Pentagon and State Department of-

ficials generally attributed the

anti-nuclear sentiment to a combi-

nation of factors: environmentalis-

m who fear all nuclear power-

people who think their countries

can have American military protec-

tion and escape the nuclear conse-

quences, and promptings from the

U.S. military capacity would be re-

duced.

"Unless we hold our allies' feet

to the fire over ship visits and nu-

clear deployments, one will run

away and then the next," a senior

administration official said. "We

will not be put in a position where

they want our protection but with-

out the necessary weapons in place

to do the job."

On Tuesday, it was reported that

the administration had contingency

plans to deploy nuclear depth

charges in Canada, Iceland and

Bermuda. Based on previous revo-

lations and news accounts in these

places, it was also reported that

those governments said they had no

knowledge of the plans.

Officials said Wednesday that this

guidance was sent to U.S. em-

bassies:

"As we have publicly and repeat-

edly stated, U.S. government pol-

icy on the deployment of nuclear

weapons overseas remains fully in

accord with existing bilateral

agreements and with the decision

taken by the NATO heads of gov-

ernment in 1957 in Paris in which

it was agreed that "deployment of

these stocks and missiles, and ar-

rangements for their use, will ac-

cordingly be decided in conformity

with NATO defense plans and in

agreement with the states directly

concerned."

A high administration official said,

"This was meant to reassure the

governments that we did not have

covert plans on nuclear weapons

that somehow threatened them directly

and without our agreement and

known plans."

The report Tuesday also stated

that administration officials con-

firmed contingency plans to de-

ploy nuclear depth charges in Puerto

Rico, a commonwealth under Ameri-

can protection, and that the

United States had no plans to de-

ploy nuclear weapons in Canada

and Iceland.

Administration officials refused to

comment on the report or the

ground that the United States new-

er comments on such nuclear mat-

ters.

The report Tuesday also stated

that administration officials con-

firmed contingency plans to de-

ploy nuclear weapons for the

Azores Islands of Portugal in the

Atlantic, the Philippines, Spain

and the British island of Diego

Garcia in the Indian Ocean.

Administration officials Wednesday

confirmed these ar-

rangements as well. It could not be

learned whether these governments

had been told of the plans.

## Soviet Official Says Research Endangers Arms Talks

The Associated Press

GENEVA — A Soviet disarma-

ment official said Thursday that

continued U.S. research on a space-

based defense system would "cer-

tainly torpedo" arms control nego-

tiations.

"If the Americans press us to

negotiate and go ahead with re-

search and elaboration on the so-

called star wars, it would certainly

## More Care Urged for the Obese

### Panel Finds Greater Risks for Those Who Are Overweight

By Jane E. Brody  
New York Times Service

BETHESDA, Maryland — Obesity is a killing disease that should receive the same medical attention as high blood pressure, smoking and other factors that cause serious illness and premature death, a federal panel has concluded.

The panel defined obesity as being 20 percent above the desirable weight set by life insurance tables.

Any level of obesity increases health risks, the panel said Wednesday, but it singled out the 20-percent level as the point at which doctors should treat an otherwise healthy adult.

For those who have other health problems, such as diabetes or high blood pressure, or a family history of such problems, treatment of overweight should be started even sooner, the panel said.

The 14-member panel, composed of health officials from a variety of disciplines, was convened by the National Institutes of Health to try to arrive at a consensus on current knowledge about the dangers to health of various levels of obesity.

Until now, according to the panel's chairman, Dr. Jules Hirsch, "there has been a great deal of confusion as to whether obesity is a biological disorder or a state more

related to appearance than to health."

Dr. Hirsch, an obesity researcher at the Rockefeller University in New York, said at a news conference, "We have found that there are multiple biological hazards at what are surprisingly low levels of obesity." Even at 5 to 10 pounds (about two to four kilograms) above desirable weight, Dr. Hirsch said, there were risks to health.

Among the risks from obesity cited by the panel were high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, adult-onset diabetes, several types of cancer, heart disease, gall bladder disease, menstrual abnormalities, respiratory problems and arthritis. Also cited was the "enormous psychological burden," which the panel said "may be the greatest adverse effect of obesity."

The panel was unable to determine on the basis of existing evidence whether overweight per se, or just excess body fat, was a health problem. Some data suggest that overweight may increase health risks even when it is the result of muscle development.

Approximately 34 million Americans weigh 20 percent or more above the desirable weight for their height, the panel said. Of these, more than 11 million are severely obese.

Despite the plethora of diets and weight-loss gimmicks, the panel said that more Americans were overweight today than a generation ago. Particularly alarming, the panel said, is the increasing number of children and adolescents who are overweight.

However, according to data pre-



Dr. Yevgeny I. Chazov, a Soviet heart specialist.

## Jordan, PLO Are Said To Agree on Negotiators

(Continued from Page 1)

Don Oberdorfer of The Washington Post reported earlier from Washington:

Mr. Reagan said Wednesday that "it seems as if some progress has been made" in the agreement of King Hussein and Mr. Arafat, and others in the Reagan administration were increasingly hopeful about the latest Middle East diplomatic development.

Mr. Reagan's comment came in a brief exchange with reporters as he boarded his helicopter for a five-day California vacation. Several hours later the White House released a communiqué on Mr. Reagan's meetings Monday and Tuesday with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, in which the president "renewed his pledge" to support his 1982 peace plan "in direct negotiations involving the parties most concerned."

State Department officials said that it seemed significant that the Hussein-Arafat agreement was reached while the Saudi king was in Washington in time for the Arab leader to discuss the accord with Mr. Reagan.

"We're being optimistic about it," Mr. Reagan said in reference to the Hussein-Arafat "framework for common action."

A senior Reagan administration official said at a briefing in Point

Mugu, California, where Mr. Reagan's plane landed, referred to the "framework" agreement as "a milestone" but also termed it "one step in a long road."

"Before," said the official, who asked not to be identified, "there had never been a Palestinian commitment to the peaceful resolution of the problem. Now there is."

The official avoided placing the agreement directly within the "framework" of Resolution 242 of the UN Security Council, which the administration has singled out as an essential foundation for Arab-Israeli talks.

Diplomatic sources and press reports from the Middle East said that the principle of trading territory for peace, which is the basic bargain envisioned in Resolution 242, is endorsed in the "framework" agreement, but the resolution is not mentioned by name.

The senior official who briefed the press said the agreement, as he understands it, "implies the acceptance of the major principle of Resolution 242."

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BRIEFS

order Posts

## Conservatives to Admit Women as Rabbis

By Ari L. Goldman  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After years of debate, the worldwide governing body of Conservative Judaism, the Rabbinical Assembly, has decided to admit women as rabbis.

The acceptance of women was made possible by an amendment to the constitution of the Rabbinical Assembly, which was approved Tuesday in a controversial mail ballot with 636 votes for the amendment and 267 against. The assembly is made up of more than 1,100 rabbis around the world.

The vote demonstrates that we accept the notion that all human beings are created in the image of God and have an equal right to preach and teach the word of God," said Rabbi Alexander M. Shapiro, president of the Conservative rabbinical group.

The decision is expected to heighten tensions between the Conservative and Orthodox movements. Orthodox Jews are struc-

turally opposed to women serving as rabbis, calling it a violation of halakha, or Jewish law. Reform and Reconstructionist Judaism have been admitting women to the rabbinical program at the seminary even though the Rabbinical Assembly had not approved the idea.

Once ordained, the women will have the full prerogatives of members of the assembly and will be able to perform all functions of a rabbi, including weddings and conversions to Judaism.

Opposition to women as rabbis in the Conservative movement has been led by a group called the Union for Traditional Conservative Judaism. A spokesman for the group, Rabbi David Novak, called the decision "contrary to Jewish law" and warned it would divide the Conservative movement.

Mr. Novak also criticized the way in which women were admitted by the Rabbinical Assembly. "The procedure was a total subterfuge," he said. "Had this been done at the

convention, the resolution would have been defeated."

Under the change made in the Rabbinical Assembly's constitution, the graduating class of the seminary will automatically be accepted as members of the body. Prior to the amendment, votes on admitting the graduates had to be taken at the organization's annual conventions.

Supporters of ordination for women charged that the constitutional-amendment procedure was used to avoid a fight over the issue at the next convention, in Miami in March. At the last two conventions, the admission of a female rabbi fell short of the three-quarters majority needed in a floor vote.

Under the constitutional-amendment procedure, only a two-thirds majority was needed. The mail ballot showed 70 percent of those voting approved the change, which was enough to pass the amendment but not enough to admit women on the convention-floor vote.

## Defectors Put Hopes on the 'Gander Connection'

By Douglas Martin  
New York Times Service

GANDER, Newfoundland — The lobby of the international airport here has a big clock telling the time in Moscow, smells of East European cigarettes and has become a major jumping-off point for people seeking to flee to the West.

The reason for this popularity is the opportunity provided by what has come to be known as "the Gander connection." Each week planes of the Communist-bloc airlines, including the Soviet Aeroflot, the East German Interflug and Cubana, make 23 or so stops here to refuel on trips from Moscow and Eastern Europe to Havana and back. The airlines bring not only people from Communist countries but also others fleeing hardship in such countries as Iran and Sri Lanka.

"While in Gander, passengers are allowed into a special area to stretch their legs, without the sort of documentation required for longer stopovers at other airports.

The passengers can sit a bit and visit the duty-free shop," he approach a Mountie, a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and ask to be admitted to Canada as a refugee.

Others hide under the stairs or in the washroom, to be discovered only after their plane leaves.

Since 1978, passengers have decided to flee to the West.

Passengers do not have such documentation, the airlines face stiff fines. But since Gander is an unscheduled stop, no papers are required. In addition, immigration officials here note, intrabloc travel is more accessible for citizens of Communist countries; for Sri Lankans and others, travel visas to

Cuba, via Gander, are easier to obtain than proper papers to come to Canada or other Western countries.

Last year, 96 people abandoned Communist-bloc flights, more than three times as many as in 1983, according to immigration officials in Gander. Of those, they said, 34 were Sri Lankans, 26 were Cubans, 20 were Iranian, 8 were East Germans, 4 were Poles, 3 were Romanians and 1 was Bulgarian.

Since January, the officials said, six have sought refuge in Gander, including Eva Rineholt, the daughter of a member of the East German Communist Party's central committee.

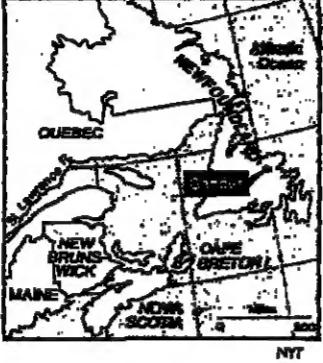
Local law grants all those seeking asylum an immediate private interview. Ultimately, almost all of them are admitted to Canada.

As a result, refugees say Gander is becoming one of the best-known Canadian towns among people of Communist and authoritarian countries. Although other places, even in Canada, have more would-be refugees from Eastern Europe, experts say Gander may be the best bet in the world for those without appropriate entry papers.

By comparison, the airport in Shannon, Ireland, that is also a brief stopover for such airlines as Aeroflot, has few defectors, according to Irish officials. Canadian officials say this is apparently because of stricter Irish processing procedures.

Once someone receives asylum, immigration officials said, he or she often communicates this success to family and friends back home; the news, they said, is then spread by word of mouth.

John R. Pittman, general manager of the airport, said: "This isn't really a James Bond thing. To us,



it's almost humdrum and routine."

It has sometimes been less routine. In October 1980, Maria Esperanza, a Cuban doctor, was the object of a spirited tug-of-war between fellow passengers and Mounties after she told the lawmen she wanted asylum.

When her clothes began to rip, the Mounties let go, but airport officials refused to let the plane leave until she was granted a private interview. After six hours of negotiations in which scores of passengers were mobilized and the plane was blocked from taking off, Dr. Esperanza got off the plane and said she wanted to stay in Canada.

On another occasion, an East German tour leader jumped down the steps of the plane and ran, jumping over a fence into the forest, immigration officials said.

For the most part, things are calmer lately, the officials say.

Aeroflot's representative is said to joke about defections with airport managers, though not to reporters, with whom he does not speak at all.

The Gander connection became significant when Eastern-bloc airlines increased their flights across the Atlantic, mainly to Havana and the Atlantic, mainly to Havana.

## Children Testify on Sex Abuse in Nursery School

By Robert Lindsey  
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Each week for more than six months, a ominous ritual has been occurring in a courthouse here.

A white-haired, frail-looking 77-year-old woman is pushed down a hallway in a wheelchair, leading a procession of five other women.

Each time the cortège approaches, or leaves, a courtroom on the seventh floor, brilliant lights flash on.

Television crews, lying in wait like hawks, hinge forward and aim their cameras at the group.

And, just as instinctively, it seems, the woman in the wheelchair, Virginia McMarrin, hunches forward, holds her head into her lap and clamps both hands around her face, hiding from the cameras.

Meanwhile, in the courtroom, talk resumes about what prosecutors say were "satanic rituals" and about allegations that a brown dog was slaughtered to intimidate children into silence about sexual abuse.

A preliminary hearing to determine if Mrs. McMarrin, her daughter, Peggy McMarrin Buckley, 58; two of her grandchildren, Peggy Ann Buckley, 22, and Raymond Buckley, 26, along with three other teachers at her now-detained private nursery school in suburban Manhattan Beach should stand trial on 28 counts of child abuse is in its seventh month.

Their arrest a year ago and prosecutors' allegation that as many as 150 children were molested at the Virginia McMarrin Preschool in the last decade touched off a national surge of concern over child abuse, especially at nursery schools.

The intense publicity also set off a counterreaction. Some lawyers have argued that in an atmosphere innocent adults might be prosecuted and their lives ruined as a result of mistakes or fantasies by juries and overly zealous prosecutors.

The McMarrin case is viewed as a test of the judicial system's ability to deal effectively and fairly with the emotionally charged issue of allegations of sexual abuse of children.

On one side, prosecutors and law enforcement agents paint a picture of alleged events at the school that at times are horrifying.

On the other side, lawyers for the seven defendants call the allegations "shoddy," "impossible," and "farfetched" and compare the stories to the Salem witch trials of the 17th century, saying that

Mr. Buckley "chopped" to death a pony with a long knife.

During the boy's testimony, the defendants sit nearby under orders from Judge Aviva K. Bobb, not to glare or otherwise visually intimidate him.

The hearing already has cost Los Angeles County taxpayers more than \$1 million and is expected to last at least six more months before the case is transferred, as both sides expect, to the Superior Court for trial.

Prosecutors say they intend to present as witnesses 41 former pupils of the school, almost all of whom, physicians testified at the hearing, showed physical evidence of having been sexually abused.

The second of the children to testify at the hearing, a 10-year-old boy who attended the McMarrin Preschool almost five years ago, as of Wednesday, had been on the witness stand for 10 days, including three days under intense cross-examination by defense lawyers trying to find inconsistencies in his story.

So far, often under rapid-fire questioning that might waver some adult witnesses, the child has stuck to his story with only minor contradictions.

He described being sodomized or otherwise sexually molested by all seven of the defendants and asserted that children had been made to pose for pornographic pictures.

The boy repeated under cross-examination an account of how he and other children were taken to a church where he said adults wearing masks and black robes danced and moaned while Mr. Buckley went to the altar and killed pet rabbits, turtles and birds and threatened to kill the children's parents the same way if the children told of the alleged abuse.

On a trip to a farm, the boy said, the Scott County attorney, R. Kathleen Morris, had drawn considerable publicity for her prosecution of adults charged with sexually abusing children. Beginning with the 1983 arrest of James J. Rud, Miss Morris filed a series of charges against 23 adults, accusing them of being part of a ring of adults who abused their own children and others.

Mr. Rud pleaded guilty to sexual abuse of children, but the only conviction brought to trial was acquitted in September.

Miss Morris dismissed the charges against the remaining defendants on Oct. 15, saying that, among other reasons, she did not want to submit the children to the emotional stress of testifying in the remaining trials.

Meanwhile, Minnesota's attorney general announced Tuesday that the state would not file criminal charges against 21 adults once accused of sexually abusing children.

He called the original investigation "a tragedy," saying it had been improperly conducted.

The decision ended a four-month review of the criminal investigation, the subsequent charges and their dismissal. Of the 27 children removed from their homes when the charges were filed, 11 have been returned home by Family Court judges and the other cases are pending.

In a 28-page report, Attorney General Hubert H. Humphrey 3d and 12 investigators from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension criticized the sexual abuse investigation conducted in Jordan, about 35 miles (56 kilometers) southwest of St. Paul.

On a trip to a farm, the boy said,

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TRICKY TREAT — President Ronald Reagan carried a Valentine's Day box of chocolates as he arrived in California on Thursday to begin a five-day vacation. The box opened as Mr. Reagan descended the stairs of his plane and he had to push the chocolates back inside.

## Central America Peace Talks Canceled in Diplomatic Feud

By Richard J. Meislin  
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — The latest effort by the Contadora Group to negotiate a peace treaty for Central America has collapsed in a diplomatic dispute between Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

Representatives of the five Central American nations and the Contadora Group — Colombia, Mexico, Costa Rica and Venezuela — were to have met in Panama on Thursday and Friday. Their plan was to work out a new section on verification and control of the arms reduction plans included in the treaty.

But President Luis Alberto Monge of Costa Rica announced Tuesday night that his country would "remain outside" the Contadora negotiations until its dispute with Nicaragua was resolved. The meeting was canceled Wednesday.

Officials of El Salvador and Honduras have indicated in recent

days that they would also boycott the meeting if Costa Rica decided to do so.

The foreign ministers of the Contadora Group announced Wednesday night that future meetings would be delayed indefinitely, until "more propitious conditions can be procured that would permit the reaching of political understandings."

Members of the Contadora group have made several unsuccessful efforts to negotiate a solution of the impasse between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. It involves a group of six

refugees: a Nicaraguan refugee who had sought asylum in the Costa Rican Embassy in Managua last August and was arrested in December by Nicaraguan police.

Mr. Monge has made the return of the refugee, José Manuel Urbina Lara, a condition for his country's further participation in the peace talks.

But on the witness stand, he flatly contradicted General Westmoreland.

Earlier, George W. Allen, a retired CIA analyst, had stiffened the CBS defense by going beyond anything he had said before. And so had retired Major General Joseph A. McChristian, who once had been General Westmoreland's top intelligence officer.

In the broadcast, General McChristian said that in 1967, he had gotten "the definite impression" that General Westmoreland felt it would "create a political bombshell" in Washington if he forwarded suddenly increased estimates of enemy strength.

But on the witness stand, he flatly contradicted General Westmoreland.

In testimony this week, Colonel Hawkins retold and went beyond the story he had told before CBS cameras, supporting the program's contention that General Westmoreland purposely deceived his superiors and President Lyndon B. Johnson on the size of the enemy force faced by U.S. combat troops in 1967.

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Much Ado About Nothing?

With the argument hotting up about how America's budget deficit should be cut, it is salutary to examine why a cut is needed — or whether in fact it is. Recent articles on this page have expounded different opinions, which need to be put into perspective.

One strand of thought is that it is all much ado about nothing. The deficit spurs economic growth, and when this has continued long enough the deficit will vanish. At worst, the deficit is only mildly and temporarily injurious. Better to live with it than butcher the welfare programs built up since the New Deal. The argument is disconcertingly reminiscent of economic policy under France's Fourth Republic or Britain's Conservative government in the earlier 1960s: both failed.

Another view is that the deficit is, indeed, a menace, but only to future generations. Interest on the bonds the government is selling to finance present deficits can only be financed from future taxes — a burden on our successors and a deadweight on their governments. This interest burden has already quadrupled since President Jimmy Carter's last year, and soon it will absorb at least 15 percent of the federal taxes Americans pay — to the detriment of welfare (or defense). This is what the New Yorker magazine in 1935 called "charging it to posterity, which is not old enough to vote." The observation is at least as relevant today.

It is not even as if all this interest will be paid by some Americans to other Americans. A lot of it will go abroad, because that is whence nearly a quarter of America's need for savings is now coming. Undoubtedly, rising foreign debt puts future living standards in pawn to the rest of the world.

A third view is that the deficit is not simply a future danger, but probably an

imminent one. At 5 to 6 percent of GNP, government borrowing absorbs too much of the savings available. The government, always a privileged borrower, risks crowding the private borrower out of the market. Productive business investment is thus restrained by high interest rates. Restricted investment depresses living standards later. But this can also result in recession reasonably early in the game.

Opponents of this view deny that interest rates are kept high by the budget deficit. They have been falling while the deficit has soared. But what counts is the relation between the interest rate and the price rise. An interest rate which is only 2 or 3 percent above inflation makes borrowing for productive investment attractive. But the present gap in America (the "real" interest rate) is nearer 8 percent, and it would be even higher if foreigners were not pouring in capital and American business were not bringing home its own funds from abroad. And all the time U.S. producers are becoming less competitive, because the capital inflow forces up the dollar. How long can this keep going on? Not long, according to Paul A. Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve. Unless the deficit and the need to borrow abroad are both reduced substantially, a loss of confidence in the currency threatens to bring in higher interest rates, a rise in inflation and another recession.

America is wealthy because it is a risk-taking economy. But prolonging the present budget deficit is a risk that should not be run. It would certainly damage the economy some years hence. But the damage could well be felt quite soon, both in the United States and in foreign countries.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## Secrets and Civil Servants

One of the finest features of the British legal system to be adopted in the United States is trial by jury. And one of the most valued rights protected in this country, but not specifically in Britain, is freedom of information. This week, both were the subject of debate in England, where a jury acquitted a British civil servant who had been prosecuted for violating the Official Secrets Act. The case could not have been brought here, and the ruling is likely to spur reconsideration of the wisdom of such prosecutions in Britain, too.

The case arose when Clive Ponting, a senior civil servant at the Defense Ministry, learned in the course of his work that a cabinet member had given inaccurate information to Parliament, and had refused to correct it, in order to conceal the events surrounding the sinking of an Argentine ship, the General Belgrano, during the 1982 Falklands war. Mr. Ponting sent two government papers to an opposition Labor member of Parliament that showed the original information to be deceptive.

Specifically, the documents showed that the Belgrano, rather than sailing toward the British South Atlantic Task Force as the government had said, actually had been sailing away from it for 11 hours, and that the ship had been spotted a day earlier than the official explana-

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The Strategic Black Hole

President Reagan's "star wars" strategic defense program has an unpretentious little brother. It is the Advanced Strategic Missile Systems program, which aims to insure that American missiles could penetrate any future defense system set up by the Soviet Union. Research for "star wars" will cost \$3.7 billion next year, but little brother's only \$174 million. That fairly reflects the comparative costs of strategic defense and offense. It mirrors something else too: what the Russians will surely be doing as their first line of response to the threat of the "star wars" system.

Surely the superpowers came this way before? Yes, in the 1960s, when the Soviet Union developed its Galosh defense system around Moscow. That provoked American strategists to put multiple warheads on each missile. Far from leaving the Soviet Union better off, Galosh only provoked a more terrible threat.

But the multiple-warhead missile also left its American inventors worse off than before. The countermeasure was completed. Soviet rockets had always carried much heavier warheads to compensate for their relatively lesser accuracy. But as the Russians gained in accuracy and applied the multiple-warhead technique to their much

larger rockets, they created a potentially threatening advantage in land-based weapons — the theoretical chance to lob two or more warheads at every American missile before it had time to leave the ground.

Now the multi-headed SS-18 in turn is about to leave the Soviet Union worse off than before. It provoked the American MX, a direct counterpart, and revived the American interest in missile defense. The pattern has been constant. Every step forward compels the adversary to respond. And the response, by decreasing security and stability, leaves both sides worse off than before. The vicious circle cannot be broken because the advantage at hand always seems more compelling than the adversary's possible countermeasure that may come to light in the distant future.

So as both sides move toward vast new missile defenses, they will strive to make their offenses more terrible and more certain of penetrating the defense. That little \$174-million item in the Pentagon's budget is a reminder of what will happen if the prohibition on defense is shattered: full-scale development of strategic weapons in every form.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## FROM OUR FEB. 15 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1910: Taft Holds Talks on Warplanes**  
WASHINGTON — Mr. Cortland Field Bishop, president of the Aero Club of America, called on President W.H. Taft (on Feb. 14), to interest him in appropriations for aero corps for the army and the navy. Accompanying him were General Nelson A. Miles and delegations from Washington and Baltimore. Regarding appropriations for aeroplanes for war purposes, the president said that he had found it impossible to have any appropriations made at this short session of Congress. When General Miles said that in future generals of commanding armies would go in aeroplanes themselves in actual war, the president said that he did not think that any aeroplane constructed would carry either him or General Miles. He referred Mr. Bishop and General Miles to the Secretary of War for a fuller talk on the question.

**1935: Lindbergh Baby Trial Ends**  
FLEMINGTON, New Jersey — "Bruno Richard Hauptmann, you must suffer the death." With these words, spoken in a voice that rang clearly through the tense Hunterdon County courtroom [on Feb. 13], Justice W. Trennard passed sentence on the unemployed German carpenter for the kidnapping and murder of Charles Augustus Lindbergh Jr. the night of March 1, 1932, and brought to a close one of the most sensational trials in the history of American criminal law. Hauptmann, who had stood with drawn and pasty face a few minutes before to hear the twelve jurors repeat one after another, "Guilty of murder in the first degree" in answer to the poll demanded by his lawyer following the reading of the verdict, by the foreman, stared unflinchingly at the judge as he heard his doom.

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## Sweden Plans More Limits On Trade With Pretoria

**STOCKHOLM** — Sweden's Social Democratic government plans to tighten its laws limiting investment in South Africa by Swedish companies to further express its abhorrence of Pretoria's racial policies.

A bill to be debated by the legislature Wednesday would make it illegal to sell vehicles and electronics to the South African police and military. It would also forbid granting loans to South Africa. Arms sales to Pretoria previously had been banned.

The government expects that the bill, which is assured of easy passage, will become law in the spring.

South Africa's prime minister, P.W. Botha, in criticizing Americans who advocate that U.S. businesses withdraw investments in his country, has said that any such pullout would lead to a bloodbath in South Africa.

Sweden has been in the vanguard of international moves to isolate Pretoria's apartheid government by encouraging disinvestment. A 1979 law bans new direct Swedish investment in South Africa and in South-West Africa, also known as Namibia.

The new measure would forbid companies from leasing plant, equipment and vehicles. South-West Africa is administered by South Africa in defiance of a United Nations resolution.

Swedish business interests in South Africa are small compared with those of the United States. About 350 American companies operate in South Africa; in 1983, Sweden had only 11 companies there with total assets of 164 million rand (\$38 million).

Spokesmen for some of the 11 companies involved say the new restrictions would further impede their activities in South Africa but would not force them out of business there.

Some business executives say that existing regulations have succeeded only in damaging Swedish companies.

But Sweden wants to set an example to other nations. "This legislation is an expression of Sweden's abhorrence of the apartheid regime," Foreign Trade Minister Mats Hellstrom said.

The aim of the 1979 law was to change apartheid and to get other countries to follow suit," said Thomas Hagdal of the Federation of Swedish Industries. "None of that happened so the law has only been detrimental to Swedish business."



Peasants scavenging through the rubble left by a 1976 earthquake in Tangshan, a once densely populated area.

## Chinese City Struggles to Recover From '76 Quake

By John F. Burns  
*New York Times Service*

**TANGSHAN, China** — At dawn each day, bands of peasants fan out across the acres of rubble that scar the heart of this city.

Although eight and a half years have passed since one of the century's most devastating earthquakes struck the city, scavenging continues in what were once Tangshan's most densely populated zones. For a few cents a pound, teams of men and teen-age boys scour the crumpled brick for twisted bicycles, enamelware basins and lead pipes.

Using donkey carts, the peasants contribute to an enterprise in urban recovery that matches the bombed cities of postwar Europe and Japan. After five years of reconstruction that has cost the equivalent of \$1.4 billion, according to city officials, Tangshan is a bigger, more

industrialized city than it was when the upheaval struck.

At 3:42 A.M. on July 28, 1976, the city virtually ceased to exist. In 23 seconds of terror, the earthquake devastated 90 percent of the city's buildings and hundreds of square miles beyond. At least a quarter of a million people died, city officials say.

While the authorities in Beijing struggled to cope with a catastrophe for which civil-emergency procedures left them largely unprepared, the world was left to speculate about what had happened to Tangshan. Years passed before any foreigner was allowed to visit the city, and then only when the worst of the devastation had been cleared.

These days, there are guided tours. At 1.3 million, the population of the city and the surrounding



countryside is nearly 300,000 more than it was at the time of the earthquake, and industrial output is said to have risen more than 50 percent. About 185,000 of the 220,000 families who were sheltered for years in temporary homes have moved into new apartment blocks and dozens of factories are being rebuilt.

Tangshan, once a maze of narrow streets and mud-brick homes centered around the century-old Kailuan coal mines, is dominated by a march of apartment blocks standing four to six stories high. Wide boulevards sweep to the horizon, bordered here and there by new hospitals, factories and hotels.

The most visible mark of the earthquake in the rubble, hundreds of acres stretching on either side of the trunk railroad line that connects Beijing, 100 miles (161 kilometers) to the west, with the northern industrial city of Shenyang. When the earthquake hit with a force of 7.5 on the open-ended Richter scale, the railroad did its greatest damage here.

Now, while a handful of buildings rise as high as 14 stories, most are six stories or less. Wide spaces have been left between buildings, and most structures have a variety of ground-level exits.

along with 30,000 construction workers. Many of the 80,000 people who were seriously injured were evacuated in a round-the-clock airlift. A brief outbreak of looting was stemmed when the culprits were summarily shot.

Even now, there is confusion as to how many people died. Official documents printed in recent months say 242,000 people were killed, 148,000 of them in Tangshan. But earlier figures provided by official spokesmen in Tangshan put the toll in the city at more than 300,000, and some city dwellers say they have heard that the total toll was closer to half a million.

For nearly three years, the city's future was under debate. Some people in the central government cautioned against rebuilding the city on a site that had suffered from serious earth tremors on an average of every 12 years. But in the end, considerations of prestige, and of the value of coal and other resources, prevailed.

By 1979, Beijing had settled on a plan under which the city has been rebuilt in three parts, each 15 miles from the other. To the south is the old city center, cleared of many of the old factories and designed mainly as an administrative, residential and cultural center. To the east is the mining district, and to the north, in what used to be open fields, is a new industrial section.

According to Mr. Zhang, engineers were instructed to design the new buildings to resist a maximum shock of 6.3 on the Richter scale.

Now, while a handful of buildings rise as high as 14 stories, most are six stories or less. Wide spaces have been left between buildings, and most structures have a variety of ground-level exits.

## An Air of Intrigue in Honduras

### Nicaragua's Neighbor Sees Risks in Role as Host to War

By James LeMoine  
*New York Times Service*

**TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras** — The slanted streets of Tegucigalpa leave a visitor wondering how such a tranquil collection of adobe houses perched on the sides of a steep mountain valley could be the scene of so much plotting, scheming, wheeling and dealing.

The Honduran capital is a provincial little city that just happens to sit on the edge of the covert war in Nicaragua.

There is in Tegucigalpa's quiet streets an aftermath of the violence just over the border. Hondurans themselves seem to have a new awareness of the risks of playing host to a war. Government officials, army officers and party leaders openly wonder how a small, impoverished country can protect its interests without becoming either a pawn of the United States or a victim of Nicaragua.

The not-so-secret conflict has attracted a cast of similarly seedy characters and has markedly sharpened the Hondurans' own considerable talent for political intrigue.

In one sleepy residential neighborhood, Nicaraguan anti-government guerrilla officials keep in touch with their U.S. Central Intelligence Agency contacts and dream of overthrowing Nicaragua's Sandinista government. They speak of military triumphs at obscure sites deep inside Nicaragua and worry about American support for their cause.

On the same day, not many blocks away, the personal representative of President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua can be found lobbying for an end to the guerrilla war. The envoy is Halima López, who grew up with Mr. Ortega. She speaks to Honduran and American officials of the Sandinists' desire for peace. The diplomats seem to listen with one ear while silently calculating the probability of victory or defeat for the rebels.

Friday night at the Totem Bar brings athletic Americans who ask questions but answer few. Two have biceps like Virginia hams. No body mentions the CIA or the mercenaries who come to train or fight with the Nicaraguan exiles army.

At the nearby Hotel Maya,

American GI's in camouflage uniforms and dusty boots take weekend leave from the latest military maneuvers.

An hour later they sip Port Royal

beer and seek the attention of women whose language they do not speak, much as American soldiers have been doing since World War I, when they discovered that Champagne was a region as well as a drink.

Scheming is nothing new to

the Honduran government Tuesday that it has until March 1 to admit soldiers from El Salvador to a U.S.-financed training center it lost the school's funding, the officials said.

That ultimatum followed a demand from Tegucigalpa that the United States move the more than 10,000 Nicaraguan rebels out of Honduras. U.S. officials confirmed that the Hondurans officially delivered such a demand last week but said that they considered it largely a tactic to pressure the administration into easing their worries about the rebels' presence.

"We've had some pretty stiff exchanges over the past couple of weeks," a Department of Defense official said. "Officially, we'll tell you it's all very cordial, but it isn't."

In an attempt to ease the atmosphere and get the alliance back on track, Vice President George Bush plans to visit Honduras next month and Mr. Suazo is being invited to Washington, an official said.

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S

NYSE Most Actives								
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Close	Quot.	Chg.	Close
AT&T	22534	2134	2114	-14	2114	2114	2114	-14
United	1964	174	164	+14	164	164	164	+14
SonyCo	18841	177	169	+14	169	169	169	+14
Digital	18676	1772	1762	+14	1762	1762	1762	+14
AMR	16721	159	158	+14	158	158	158	+14
AT&T	16721	159	158	+14	158	158	158	+14
Wendy's	14133	214	204	+14	204	204	204	+14
IBM	13904	464	454	+14	454	454	454	+14
Eastman	13201	464	454	+14	454	454	454	+14
duPont	12563	545	535	+14	535	535	535	+14
Sears	11722	355	345	+14	345	345	345	+14
Dow Jones	11538	345	335	+14	335	335	335	+14
Philip's	11384	41	39	+14	39	39	39	+14

Dow Jones Averages								
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Close	Quot.	Chg.	Close
Indices	1001.53	1001.49	999.28	+14	999.28	999.28	999.28	+14
Trans.	491.43	491.00	489.72	+14	489.72	489.72	489.72	+14
U.S.	100.98	101.77	101.49	+14	101.49	101.49	101.49	+14
Comp.	50.00	50.27	50.47	+14	50.47	50.47	50.47	+14

NYSE Index								
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Close	Quot.	Chg.	Close
Composite	100.43	100.43	99.98	+14	99.98	99.98	99.98	+14
Industrials	122.45	121.72	121.72	+14	121.72	121.72	121.72	+14
Trans.	103.68	102.57	102.57	+14	102.57	102.57	102.57	+14
Utilities	117.00	116.70	116.70	+14	116.70	116.70	116.70	+14
Finance	117.00	116.70	116.70	+14	116.70	116.70	116.70	+14

## Thursday's NYSE Closing

Vol. of 4 P.M.	Buy	Sales	Chg.	Close
Feb. 13	211,722	552,647	+14	1,216
Feb. 12	197,175	552,025	+14	1,214
Feb. 11	204,492	552,025	+14	1,214
Feb. 7	217,499	547,798	+14	1,207

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

AMEX Diaries								
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Close	Quot.	Chg.	Close
Advanced	284	284	284	+14	284	284	284	+14
Declined	246	246	246	+14	246	246	246	+14
Unchanged	246	246	246	+14	246	246	246	+14
Total Issues	62	62	62	+14	62	62	62	+14
New Highs	71	71	71	+14	71	71	71	+14
Volume up	4,125,750	4,125,750	4,125,750	+14	4,125,750	4,125,750	4,125,750	+14
Volume down	3,824,310	3,824,310	3,824,310	+14	3,824,310	3,824,310	3,824,310	+14

NASDAQ Index								
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Close	Quot.	Chg.	Close
Composite	208.35	208.01	207.80	+14	207.80	207.80	207.80	+14
Industrials	311.73	310.45	310.45	+14	310.45	310.45	310.45	+14
Finance	224.25	223.95	223.95	+14	223.95	223.95	223.95	+14
Utilities	247.89	247.62	247.62	+14	247.62	247.62	247.62	+14
Banks	226.97	227.25	227.25	+14	227.25	227.25	227.25	+14
Trans.	226.97	227.25	227.25	+14	227.25	227.25	227.25	+14

AMEX Most Actives								
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Close	Quot.	Chg.	Close
DomeP	472	28	28	+14	28	28	28	+14
AM Int'l	252	24	24	+14	24	24	24	+14
Arndoh	251	24	24	+14	24	24	24	+14
Heald's	223	21	21	+14	21	21	21	+14
DeltaPd	210	20	20	+14	20	20	20	+14
TIE	210	19	19	+14	19	19	19	+14
Dynics	189	18	18	+14	18	18	18	+14

## N.Y. Prices Fall After Brief Rally

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell in Thursday after making a brief run past the 1,300 level on the Dow Jones industrial average for the second straight session.

Computer and technology issues, under pressure since early in the week, recorded some of the day's most notable losses.

The Dow, up more than 5 points early in the day to about 1,303, wound up with a 10.04 loss at 1,287.88. Declining issues had a slim edge on advances.

Volume was 139.73 million shares, against 142.46 million Wednesday.

Analysts said enthusiasm remained high about the economic outlook and the stock market's rousing start on 1985. But they said it was evident that some traders were using the 1,300 mark in the Dow as a cue to take profits.

Some market watchers say that figure is less significant than it may appear, since other measures of market trends have generally been set to reflect data from smaller banks and savings and loan associations that do not report weekly.

Another source of caution Thursday was the Federal Reserve's weekly report on the money supply, which came out after the closing.

The central bank's relatively stimulative credit policy has played a major role in setting the recent robust mood on Wall Street.

But Digital Equipment fell 6% to 110 1/2; IBM was off 1 1/2 at 132 1/2; and Texas Instruments lost 2% to 119 1/2.

Some financial-services stocks also were weak. Merrill Lynch gave up 1/4 to 35; Philco-Salomon 2/4 to 38 1/2; PaineWebber 1/4 to 40 1/4; and E.F. Hutton 1/4 to 40.

Technology issues continued the rocky ride that began two days earlier when Data General

## M-1 Rises \$1.4 Billion

United Press International

NEW YORK — The money supply measure known as M-1 rose \$1.4 billion in the latest week, a lower number than previously predicted because

## WEEKEND

Feb. 15, 1985

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## Dance in Hollywood And Its Demise

by Anna Kisselgoff

**N**EW YORK — So much has been written about the demise of the Hollywood musical that the chronicling itself is turning into a minor art form. The latest entries are an anthology of film clips called "That's Dancing!" and a book with the same title by Tony Thomas timed to coincide with the release of the film. The book, published in New York by Harry N. Abrams, includes an inside look at the assembling of the movie, which was modeled after "That's Entertainment," but it stands on its own as a study of dancing in film musicals.

Thomas gives a brief photographic survey of many dances and various films, in addition to the customary remarks about who killed the Hollywood musical (television, the end of the studio system, overwhelming costs, lack of certain talent). But he focuses primarily on individuals, offering a series of chapter-long portraits rather than an exhaustive reference volume. For the latter, one can recommend Clive Hirschhorn's "The Hollywood Musical: Every Hollywood Musical From 1927 to the Present Day" (Crown Publishers). Hirschhorn is also the author of a biography of Gene Kelly (St. Martin's Press).

Fred Astaire, Busby Berkeley, Ray Bolger, Cyd Charisse, Ruby Keeler, Gene Kelly, Ann Miller, Gene Nelson, Donald O'Connor and Eleanor Powell are discussed in detail, and in his introduction, Thomas does the unheard of and names the choreographers who choreographed (the word is used advisedly) the dances which the film public saw. Superstars such as Astaire and Kelly often choreographed their own work, but they would be the first to acknowledge that much of their dancing was co-choreographed or that entire films had an overall choreographer. Journalism has, however, relegated these creative artists to a nameless limbo, as "dance arrangers" or "dance directors." One recent review of a book on Astaire insisted on calling Hermes Pan, one of the most creative choreographers in the history of film, a dance arranger!

Among those choreographers Thomas goes out of his way to name (just so that we don't think their dances sprung full-blown out of the camera) are Robert Alton, Rod Alexander, David Codd, Bobby Connolly, Jack Cole, Seymour Felix, Charles Walters, Eugene Loring, LeRoy Prinz (for James Cagney in "Yankee Doodie Dandy"), Michael Kidd and Pan. Special mention is made of Jerome Robbins for one film, "West Side Story," whose choreography, Thomas says, allows "some understanding of what such a man can do with the marriage of dance and film."

The point that should be picked out here, it seems, is the role of the individual. Hollywood used to be considered a system rather than a place, and the Hollywood musical has usually been considered the product of a system. Yet by focusing on key figures (as the film, "That's Dancing!" does not), Thomas shifts the emphasis to a forgotten area.

**I** DO not believe, as some do, that rock and roll is another factor in the demise of the Hollywood musical. It is easy to say that rock and roll — in its harshness and occasionally unpalatable social message — does not lend itself to the format of what is called a film musical. It is much harder to admit that the kind of talent that coincided with the heyday of the musical from the 1930s through the 1950s, simply no longer exists.

Most writing about the Hollywood musical takes an archaeological tack. Even the anthology film, by definition, suggests an attitude of clinical examination — a look at a

way of life that no longer holds true. Jack Haley Jr. and David Niven Jr. with Gene Kelly, the co-producers and executive producer respectively, of "That's Dancing!" cast their film in the guise of a historical survey. There is some confusion as to whether the film purports to be a selective history of 20th-century dance or a survey of dance on film: Hence the exclusion of modern dance except for clips of Lois Fuller and what may or may not be Isadora Duncan at a garden party. When Haley produced "That's Entertainment," and its sequel, "That's Entertainment, Part II," the popularity was put down to nostalgia for the oldtime musical.

Yet as Haley makes clear to Thomas, it was the dancing rather than the singing in these clips that proved most popular with audiences throughout the world. He tells the author why he made a film composed of dance clips: "What made me resolve one day to do it was the audience reaction to the original 'That's Entertainment'... It was the dancing that really turned people on."

One of the best parts of the film are the mass dances devised by Busby Berkeley. A Berkeley sequence is always an ode to the camera, rather than to Teipschore. But what really turned people on were dances of caliber. Great dancers or exceptional dancers on film have rarely been given their due: Just as it has been assumed that anyone could be taught to sing within the studio system, so supposedly anyone could be taught to dance. Doris Day was taught, Debbie Reynolds was taught.

Granted, the difference between non-dancers taught to dance and real dancers is apparent — Doris Day was not Eleanor Powell. But to appreciate the distinction, one has only to recall that you could dub singing in a musical — but not dancing. Or at least not until recently.

**T**HERE is no greater evidence of the decline of the old musical, or the inadequacy of the so-called new musical, than the fact that the heroine of "Flashdance" had to have her dancing executed by a double, Marlene Jahan. Did a double do for Fred Astaire's dancing?

To consider "Flashdance" a new kind of musical is laughable. Thomas wisely limits himself to examining the exponents of the Hollywood musical in its conventional form, usually known as the integrated musical, in which the dancing advanced the plot. Haley tries to stretch things a bit and by suggesting there is still life in the corpse, devotes the final section of his film to the "future," with flashes from specially staged break dancing demonstrations, "Saturday Night Fever" and "Flashdance."

In the latter film, the liberated heroine dances in a new wave floorshow in a bar but yearns to join a ballet company. There is no song and dance dialogue between the characters to advance the plot, but dance is relevant because the heroine likes to dance. There is a point in common here with the traditional musical. Fred Astaire often portrayed a dancer, and more than half of the traditional musicals concerned backstage life. John Travolta has also been cast as a dancer, if only in a disco.

Are we then just dealing with evolution of a form, a change in conventions? Is the old musical in which the characters burst into song or wove us with a dance number no longer credible? Is the impersonal realism of "Flashdance" more suited to our time? Obviously, dancers today have fantastic technique. But when everybody's technique is fantastic, the only way to stand out is with the special artistry the oldtimers exhibited.

Anyone who saw Gene Nelson live, late in his career, in the Broadway musical "Follies" in 1971, had confirmation that his superb dancing was not dependent on camera tricks. Great dancers made great musicals.

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Sperry is also involved in building en-

## Unlocking the Secret Numbers of Alban Berg

by Donald Henahan

**N**EW YORK — In a season when the 300th birthdays of both Bach and Handel are being celebrated, Alban Berg's mere 100th might easily be brushed over. That would be too bad. Every season, after all, is a Bach and Handel season, so that there is a ceremonial air about the special attention being paid to the Baroque giants this year. Clouds of incense rise, familiar eulogies are recited, floral tributes are placed. The congregation, meanwhile, dozes fitfully, confident that nothing that is said or done could change anyone's opinion of the deceased.

Berg's position in history, however, is still not settled. Born on Feb. 9, 1885, he has been dead only 50 years and is very much a man of our time, perhaps even a pivotal one. In certain ways he seems more alive and pertinent today than his close colleagues Schoenberg and Webern, both of whom enjoyed higher standing in academic circles until recent years. Not that Berg's music is simpler than theirs in design or layout; in fact, rarely has any successful composer died his works so tightly into formal straitjackets. Still, no matter how involved the formal scheme, Berg's style does not choke off expression. The music exudes a feline sensuality, evident in the early songs and never quite lost in the later, more sophisticated works. In fact, on one level his opera "Lulu" is about nothing much more than animal sensuality and the grip that it fastens around everyone who slips into its magnetic field.

So, yes, there is always the mood of Alte Wien ripeness or overripeness in Berg. Sentiment and nostalgia figure greatly in his works, just as in Mahler's. Berg's craft rarely obscures his expressive impulse, or attempts to substitute for it. We always hear a human pulse beating and a tone of genuine regret for decaying tradition. We hear him torn between making love to yesterday and trying to make peace with tomorrow, again like Mahler. Listeners who profess to hear nothing but noise in most 20th-century music can find themselves swept up in the humid Romanticism of the Violin Concerto, with its quotation from a Bach chorale and its dedication to a dead young woman (Manon Gropius, daughter of Alma Mahler).

The operas "Wozzeck" and "Lulu" both exercise Berg's appeal in different ways. But half a century after his death both continue to fascinate us with their characteristically Viennese blend of softness and brutality, carnality and tenderness. Both are unmistakable products of a post-imperial culture in which love and hate, sadism and masochism, cruelty and sentimentality and all other known types of ambiguity were loose and running wild. We inhabit that same world today, enlarged many times, and can recognize the map that Berg drew for us.

The structural niceties and intricacies of his first opera, the mostly atonal but not 12-tone "Wozzeck," are so famous that every program annotator feels free to repeat them automatically, and rightly so.

Even the musically unlearned operagoer must take pleasure in knowing that an orderly plan underlies a work of art, even if that design is not clearly evident. It is intellectually satisfying to realize that the Doctor, with his pseudoscientific obsessions, is represented by a passacaglia, a strict form in which an entire movement may be built on one repetitive idea. The arithmetical neatness of the three acts in five scenes each appeals to us. So does the realization that the maddest scene in the entire opera, the one in which the Doctor and the Captain sadistically torment Wozzeck, is cast in the shape of a three-part fugue. Psychiatry, which blossomed in Vienna during Berg's lifetime, had taken over the word fugue to describe a flight from reality, a fact that must have struck Berg's fancy.

**B**ERG'S concern with design, however, went beyond superficial orderliness and clever extramusical allusions. He was compulsively interested in numbers, to an extent that only recently has been fully appreciated, and relished what he regarded as their mystical relationship with his music. Scholars long ago realized that his "Lyric Suite" was constructed according to some hidden code centering around the seemingly inexplicable numbers 10 and 23. It was known, too, that Berg took interest in the numerological theories of Wilhelm Fliess, a Berlin biologist who was an early friend of Freud.

Then, about eight years ago, the musicologists George Perle and Douglas M. Green, working independently, uncovered the secret program on which the "Lyric Suite" was based, and all Berg scholarship had to be reassessed. The 12-tone, purely instrumental piece, perhaps the most passionate thing Berg ever wrote, turned out to be a rapturous but despairing love-offering to Hanna Fuchs-Robettin, a married woman and sister of the writer Franz Werfel. The quotations in the "Lyric Suite" from "Tristan and Isolde," once puzzling, suddenly made complete sense. Berg, it developed, was the perfect 10 and Hanna was the 23. For some undisclosed reason, perhaps connected with momentous dates in their lives, those were their "numbers." The illicit lovers were caught in exactly the kind of romantic triangle (quadrangle, in this instance) that Wagner idealized in "Tristan."

Women, in fact, seem to have been both the bane and delight of Berg's life. Early on, he found himself so attracted to a servant girl in the family household, "Mizzi" by nickname, that an illegitimate daughter was the outcome. She, like Hanna, is immortalized in the "Lyric Suite," whose original text alludes to a Carinthian folksong in which the singer tells of an affair with one "Mizzi." Is it any wonder that an artist with such a rich but frustrating sexual history had to write "Lulu"?

The composer's wife Helene knew of Berg's attraction to "Mopinka," as Hanna was called, but he seems to have kept the exact

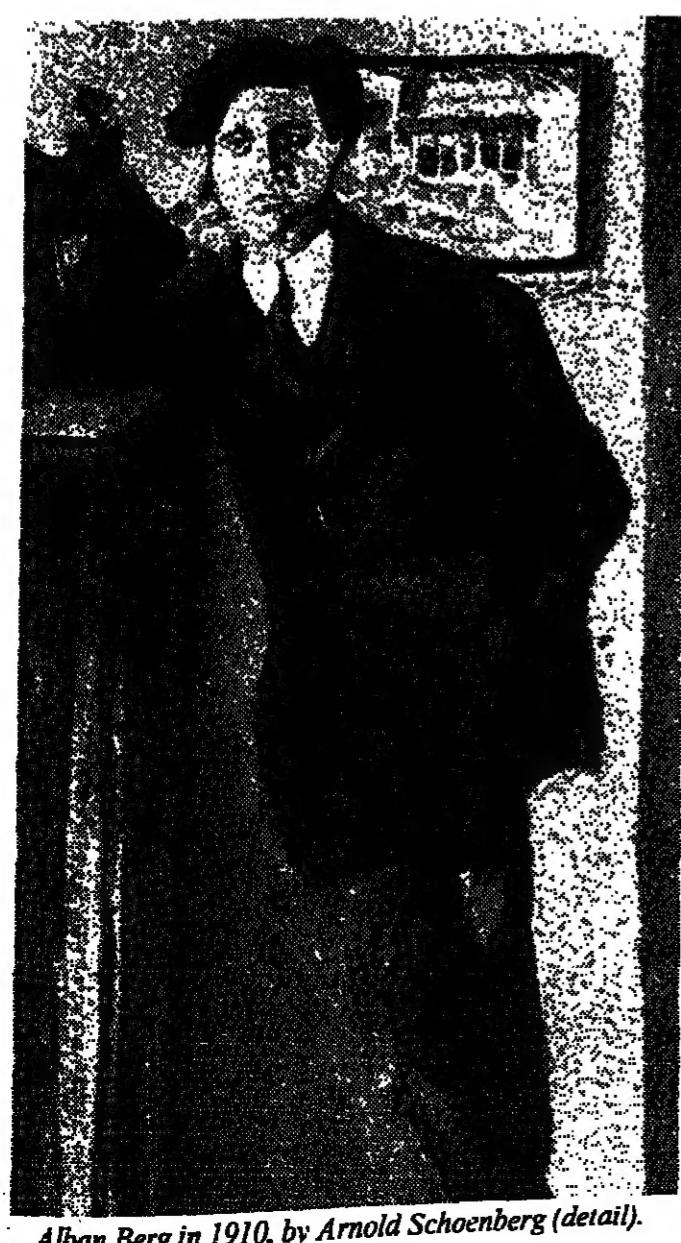
depth of his involvement secret, revealing it only in a highly personal annotated score of the "Lyric Suite" that he gave to Hanna, who died in 1964. Perle, a veritable Hercule Poirot of musicology, learned that it had passed into the hands of her daughter Dorothea and tracked it down. The other sleuth, Green, discovered that the final movement of the suite, the Largo Desolato, had a suppressed vocal part for female voice consisting of the somber "De Profundis Clamavi" from Baudelaire's "Fleurs du Mal," in Stefan George's German translation.

What happened between Berg and Hanna we can only surmise. And how much did Helene Berg really know? The recently published second volume in Perle's exhaustive analysis of the operas, this one focusing on "Lulu" (University of California Press, \$28.50), clearly indicates that she knew everything there was to know and probably suspected even more. As she does not try to disguise in letters to her friend Alma Mahler, Helene resented the other woman intensely, and yet Berg continued to write to his beloved Hanna until the end. Although the score of "Lulu" is formally dedicated to his teacher Schoenberg, Berg covertly dedicated the work to Hanna by code in the Prologue and closing bars, and wrote to tell her so. Perle also mentions a 23-page letter that he has not been able to examine as yet but which he believes "may include a description of the secret program of the Violin Concerto." In any event, the widow clamped a lid on her husband's papers after his death and did everything she could to promote the myth of her idyllic marriage until her death in 1976 at age 91. Hanna's name does not appear in the authorized Berg biography — authorized by the widow, that is — that his onetime student Will Reich published in Vienna in 1937. A rewritten version, published in 1964, again fails to mention Hanna.

All this has led Berg admirers to wonder if scholars might someday uncover similar programmatic insight into "Lulu." Long believed to have been left without a final act at Berg's death, the opera was often performed in various torso versions until after the death of the composer's widow, who had refused to release a great deal of unpublished material. These suppressed papers turned out to include the entire last act in unorchestrated form. Actually, the score had been worked on and completed by Friedrich Cerha with the publisher's permission but without the widow's knowledge while the widow was alive, a bit of scholarly shoddy work quite in tune with the dark history of this score. At any rate, the complete "Lulu" was finally performed at the Paris Opera on Feb. 24, 1979, 44 years after Berg's death, closing the door on one aspect of the case.

"Lulu," however, is an earth spirit not so easily pinned down. Now that Pandora's box has been opened, cryptographers with Perle's new book in hand will probably set to work in earnest on "Lulu." At age 100, Alban Berg still has his secrets.

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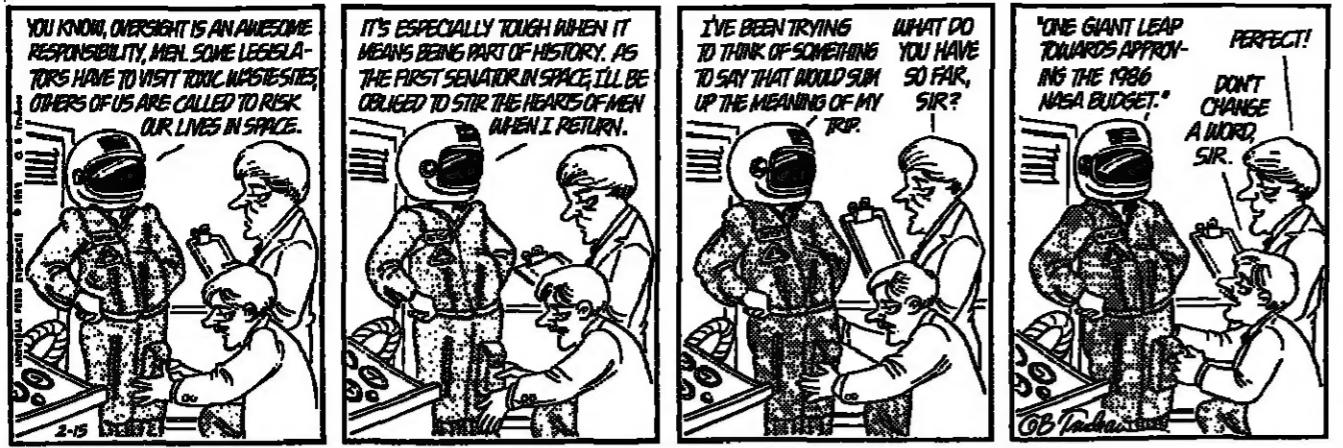
Alban Berg in 1910, by Arnold Schoenberg (detail).



François Spoerry, left, and Paul Bucha, with a maquette of Port Liberté.

## TRAVEL

## DOONESBURY



## INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

## AUSTRIA

VIENNA. Historisches Museum (tel: 42804). EXHIBITION — To Feb. 26: "Richard Gerstl." Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11). Feb. 21: Vienna Youth Choir/Vienna Symphoniker, Gianandrea Gavazzeni conductor, Cristina Ortiz piano (Cochini, France). *Scaramouche* (tel: 532.40). BALLET — Feb. 16: "Raymonda" (Petipa, Glazunov). OPERA — Feb. 17: "Manon" (Massenet). Feb. 18 and 21: "Tosca" (Puccini). Feb. 19: "Falstaff" (Verdi). Feb. 20: "Simon Boccanegra" (Verdi). Feb. 22: "Tannhäuser" (Wagner).

## ENGLAND

LONDON. Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95). Barbican Art Gallery — To March 2: "Printmakers at the Royal College of Art." EXHIBITION — To April 8: "Munich and the Workers," "Tradition and Renewal: Contemporary Art in the German Democratic Republic" (tel: 632.43). BALLET — Feb. 17: Richard Hickox conductor, Eiddwen Harry soprano (Mendelssohn). Feb. 21: Richard Hickox conductor, Mayumi Fujikawa violin (Brahms). Barbican Theatre — Royal Shakespeare Company — Feb. 16-19: "Twelfth Night" (Shakespeare). Feb. 22: "Mother Courage" (Brecht). British Museum (tel: 636.15.55). EXHIBITION — To March 10: "The Golden Age of Anglo-Saxon Art" (tel: 966.666). Hayward Gallery (tel: 928.57.08). EXHIBITION — To April 30: "Renoir: John Walker: Paintings from the Alba and Oceania Series." Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52). EXHIBITION — To March 31: "Gall." Royal Opera (tel: 240.10.66). BALLET — Feb. 19 and 22: "The Sleeping Beauty" (Petipa, Tchaikovsky). OPERA — Feb. 16: "La Traviata" (Verdi). Feb. 18 and 21: "Der Rosenkavalier" (R. Strauss). Feb. 20: "Samson" (Handel). The Gallery (tel: 821.13.13). EXHIBITION — To March 31: "William James Müller, John Walker Prints 1876-1984." Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71). EXHIBITION — To Feb. 28: "British Biscuit Tins." Wigmore Hall (tel: 935.21.41). CONCERT — Feb. 16: Meitos Quartet of Stuttgart (Beethoven, Schumann). RECITALS — Feb. 18: Leonora Carney piano (Schumann).

## DENMARK

COPENHAGEN. Carlsberg Museum (tel: 21.01.12). EXHIBITION — Through February: "Paul Gauguin in Copenhagen in 1884." Nikolaj Gallery (tel: 13.16.26). EXHIBITIONS — To March 3: "Soviet Revolution Posters," "Aboriginal Art." Radio House Concert Hall (tel: 35.06.47). CONCERT — Feb. 20: Radio Symphony Orchestra, Gunnar Taglios conductor (Gade, Schubert).

## WEEKEND

## PRIVATE CLINICS

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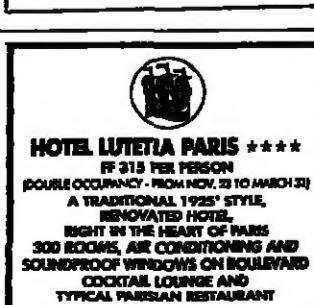
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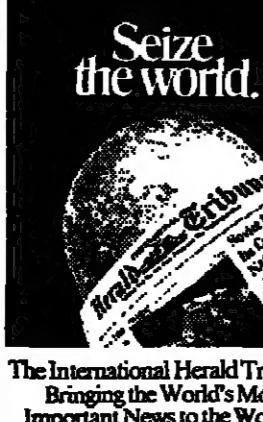
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## In Ireland, Twilight of the Spuds

by Fred Ferretti

**B**ALLYMONEY, Northern Ireland — For many, the potato is synonymous with Ireland, south and north, which is not surprising since most Irish regard the potato warmly, as somewhat of a national vegetable.

The Irish absolutely love on new potatoes, that medium-sized round sort with the tissue-thin skins that boil up so nicely, and it is a common custom, whether you are in the Republic of Ireland or in Northern Ireland, to have as many as four different potato potato preparations — boiled with butter, roasted, fried and baked — piled together on your plate as accompaniments to the roast beef and the boiled peas with scallions.

So it's not surprising that the vegetable is cooked in a variety of imaginative ways: creamed with cooked turnips, or combined with cabbage, leeks and parsley for colcannon, which, with thick slices of boiled ham, is a traditional dish of the feast of St. Patrick.

Mashed and shaped into nests into which eggs are dropped and then are baked, they are called Peggy's eggs in a nest, a dish often served as part of high tea.

Christmas geese are stuffed with a mixture of potatoes, scallions and raisins, and potatoes appear in stews and in shepherd's pie mixed together with ground beef, vegetables and such herbs as sage, thyme and parsley.

By far the most widespread of Ireland's potato dishes, however, are those that are known by the delightful names of champ, boxtty and fadge.

To make champ, a dish quite widespread throughout Northern Ireland, potatoes are boiled and then mashed. At the same time, scallions, or spring onions, are chopped and cooked in milk. They are then added to the potatoes and mashed together, and some of the milk is added to make the mixture creamy.

The potatoes are mound on plates, and wells are made in their centers into which melted butter is poured. The idea is to take a fork of potatoes from the side, dip it into the butter and bring it into one's mouth. And that is champ.

Boxty on the griddle, Boxtty on the pan, If you don't eat boxty You'll never get a man.

Boxty on the griddle is like a pancake; in the pan it resembles a bread. Both kinds are usually served on All Hallows' Eve, the day before All Saints' Day, and on Boxing Day,

the day after Christmas. The latter circumstance is often thought to be responsible for its name, according to Nigel Jess, an expert in Irish language for the Northern Ireland Tourist Board, who quotes the dictionary of John Pepper, "A pan of boxty at night does a body a power of good."

Boxty in the pan is a mixture of cooked, mashed potatoes, grated raw potatoes, flour and melted butter, kneaded together into a dough, shaped into a circular loaf and baked in the oven. It is served hot, cut into quarters, with butter.

Boxty on the griddle is prepared with the same ingredients, but with baking soda and milk added to give the mixture the consistency of a batter. It is dropped by spoonfuls onto a griddle and cooked on both sides. When made, they resemble griddle cakes and are served with butter. Occasionally they are sprinkled with sugar as well.

Virtually every small restaurant, farmhouse, or bed-and-breakfast outpost in Ireland has a version of boxty, either as a pan bread or a griddle cake.

Fadge has a bit of champ to it, and a bit of boxty as well, as the Irish might say, and is best described as a way of using leftover mashed potatoes. Often referred to as "potato cakes," these are mixed with flour, salt, and melted butter and are boiled into a dough, which is rolled into a circle about 4-inches thick. Then, like a pizza, it is cut into eight pieces. These are fried on a griddle seasoned with melted butter and are usually served, as I had them, as part of a so-called "Ulster fry" breakfast made by Annie Fenton in the small Northern Ireland town of Ballymoney.

Mrs. Fenton called them "Annie's fadge" and served them with fried eggs, bacon, sausages, a baked tomato, black pudding, and soda bread on a huge plate that she swore "would hold you 'till the evening." It did. I have also had fadge with tea. All of which simply demonstrates that there is certainly more to potatoes, mashed potatoes at that, than one suspects.

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## In Search of Glamour on the Sea

by Enid Nemy

**N**EW YORK — Somewhere, in that section of my mind that stores glamorous images, there are all the product of movies seen in my youth. They have suites rather than state-rooms, none smaller than the size of most-present-day New York apartments, and all with flower-filled living rooms. The bedrooms are invariably furnished with satin-covered double beds and the dressing tables are always laden with crystal perfume atomizers and silver-topped brushes and bottles.

My images are never static. They are crowded with people — stately types engaging in rapier-like repartee, sophisticates lifting champagne glasses at bon voyage parties and sylph-like women putting on diamonds before they go to dinner. The men wear blazers during the day and black tie at night, and the women they make unhappy (temporarily, of course) always prepare themselves for a good cry by first kicking off sandals with five-inch heels and then, with an air of casual disdain, flinging aside white fox coats that wrap around the neck three or four times and still reach the floor.

In the nearer recesses of my mind, there is, of course, "The Love Boat" a television program that I watched and watch religiously, and just as religiously denigrate when I am discussing "the vast wasteland" with intellectual friends. But the fact is that I am mesmerized by the goings-on, not only of the passengers but also of the crew who, each and every week, manage to become involved in the most intimate details in the lives of their charges. All this with no sign of boredom, with not even a twitch that would semaphore such thoughts as "Am I being paid enough to put up with this garbage?" or "Why in the heck don't they solve their problems on shore?"

Thus it was that when I took my first and only cruise — a two-week float around the Mediterranean — I knew what was expected of me, and I was fully prepared. I carried aboard the most exotic clothes that I owned or could borrow, and a few problems that I figured the captain, cruise director, purser, doctor and bartender could, between them, easily solve during the fortnight I was to be with them. The plan was to dump my troubles in their laps and then spend my days in elegant idleness. At night, my plan called for dressing up and, with my husband, joining a table of black ties and fox coats for spirited conversation and dancing till dawn.

I was also not averse to a bit of a flirt with some movie star or millionaire, having learned from the tube that such action would eventually register on my husband and perhaps provoke in him a fit of jealousy. My husband was a man much given to reading and to trusting me implicitly, neither of which I considered a healthy state of affairs.

So it can well be imagined with what anticipation I walked up the gangplank, bowed down, as was he, with a case of books, a treasure he would not entrust to any of the unions hired to carry such things. And sure enough, just like "The Love Boat," there, in



the foyer (salon, I think they called it) was a bevy of ship's personnel waiting to greet us and direct us to our cabin.

**T**HE first shock was the cabin, which was a bed-sitting room with two single beds, neither of them covered with satin. This, I discovered, was because my husband had selfishly refused to part with a year's salary for a suite on the promenade deck. The luxury was around; it just wasn't in my immediate vicinity. The space for silver brushes and atomizers was also limited; there were very few inches left after the beds had been fixed and lined up like soldiers on parade. Still, it was attractive and functional, and only an ungrateful wretch could find cause to complain, which I naturally proceeded to do immediately — to no avail. The books stayed where they were and I got the distinct impression, from various small remarks, that if anything was going to go it was going to be me.

We unpacked and made ready to leave our cabin, my husband in a casual outfit that would have looked perfectly fine gardening in Connecticut, and I in a spiffy nautical outfit, borrowed from a friend who spends half her life on cruises and the other half shopping for them. Off we went to explore, traversing vast numbers of decks and passing through vast numbers of rooms with card tables and comfortable club chairs when suddenly I realized that I was alone. My husband was getting his sea legs curried up in upholstery, rereading Joseph Conrad, with a side order of C.S. Forester.

This situation might well have been disturbing had it not been expected. It had come about a few hours earlier than I thought it might, but no matter. There was nothing to do but continue on alone, which I

proceeded to do, stumbling a bit due to my pitch-dark glasses but still managing to keep a keen lookout for ship's personnel, millionaires and movie stars.

The purser and cruise director were the first targets to come into view, smiling broadly and looking, I thought, as though they would be receptive to passengers' problems. No such thing. They smiled their way through my recital, wished me the best of luck, a happy trip, a great future and took off. From that moment on they communicated through my husband, who was not given to unnecessary words, and who was always easy to find, glued as he was to that club chair. So much for the Ann Landers crew on "The Love Boat."

Suffice it to say that, from that moment, everything went downhill, or ait or fore. If there was a movie star on board, he was traveling too incognito for my vision, still severely limited by dark glasses. As for millionaires, they were there all right, being clung to by wives who had obviously had experience with predatory types like me, or by young blondes who, quite rightly, by my chagrin, didn't even consider me competition.

By the third day out, I was resigned to my fate. The only thing left was to eat, read, walk around the deck, see the occasional movie and take naps. There wasn't a fox box in sight and, although we did see the mighty floor shows, the only dancing we did was waltzing back to the cabin to join Conrad, Barbara Tuchman and other literary types.

Looking back, I still don't understand why I hated that ship when it returned to Athens. I couldn't possibly have had a good time. As for taking another cruise — after my experience, a person would have to be crazy to even think about it. I can't wait.

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## Culinary and Literary Lapses, à la Carte

by Marian Burros

**N**EW YORK — The French government, in a never-ending effort to keep the language pure, has outlawed the use of 127 foreign words, including *le hot dog*. I wonder what the French would think of some of the menu entries that have come across my desk since I wrote about odd translations last summer.

A number of correspondents were happy to help decipher "carré d'agneau au thin frais." One suggested that perhaps the restaurant had meant "thon" instead of "thin." *Thon* is tuna in French. The writer said he had never heard of lamb with tuna sauce but, then, he added, "I've only been interested in serious cooking since 1953." Another suggested that if, indeed, *thin* should have been

to try it. To this day, he does not know what it was.

The writer who observed the following sign in the window of a restaurant in Texas, "Ho-Made Pie," suggested it might have been the work of a Vietnamese baker.

For sheer volume of amusing mistranslations, the menu from a Greek restaurant in Athens was the winner. In addition to "rice-pudding" and four kinds of "omelettes" with ham, potatoes, cheese or sausages, there was "chicken smashed pot," "ultimo of chicken as Hungarian" and "bowl of organ." And everywhere there were "macarons": with sauce, with cream, with ma.

Though I'm not sure what ma is.

My favorite from the menu, however, was an item listed under vegetables. It was called "blight."

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Accords toward

by Roger Clegg

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## FOR FUN AND PROFIT

## Accords Nudge Europe Toward Deregulation

by Roger Collis

**D**eregulation it is not. But a new air travel agreement between Britain and West Germany announced recently, which will bring about lower fare options for travelers between the two countries, may prove to have a domino effect in Europe by persuading airlines and governments to modify antitrust practices in terms of fares and revenue and capacity pooling arrangements.

It follows close on the heels of a similar agreement between Britain and the Netherlands last July, which triggered some fare reductions to West Germany, Switzerland and France. Sabena recently cut its round-trip Brussels-London fare, and we can expect to see far-reaching changes on other routes.

The significance of the agreements is that they set a precedent in Europe for what is known in airline jargon as "country-of-origin" rules. What this means is that each country can set its own fares without the approval of the other, provided the fares are cost-related. So far, all bilateral agreements have worked on the "double approval" principle, whereby no fare can be marketed unless the governments and airlines of both countries agree. This has made it easy for governments to protect their state-owned airlines from real competition.

Alan Deller, marketing director of British Caledonian, an airline that has been vigorously campaigning for lower fares and a simpler fare structure, expects the dominoes to fall very fast. "In two or three years, we will have country-of-origin regimes, with more liberal fares, in virtually every European country," he said.

The German-British agreement is for an experimental period of two years. It enables airlines to operate as many flights as they like from any airport in Britain to any point in West Germany, and vice versa. On routes with light traffic, they will be allowed to combine services to a second point in the same country or in another European country. Airlines are now free to introduce special round-trip fares (with a minimum stay of one night) up to 70 percent cheaper than the regular fully flexible economy- and business-class fares, which will not be affected.

The agreement between Britain and the Netherlands gave rise to two types of super-cheap fare, first quoted at \$49 (or about \$54) as compared with an \$89 restricted PEX fare, between London and Amsterdam. But these are hedged with restrictions. One by British Airways and KLM is a type of standby fare that can only be booked the day before departure. British Caledonian offers a guaranteed seat in advance and no minimum stay, but only on one off-peak flight a day in each direction. This became so popular that there was a six-week waiting list. British Airways claims that 75 percent of British passengers using the cheapest fare would not otherwise have traveled.

The super-competitive (\$25 one way) Virgin Atlantic service between London and Amsterdam in southern Holland (essentially a feeder for its trans-Atlantic flights) taps a catchment area for central Europe of seven million people compared with two million for the airport of Schiphol in Amsterdam. This could start siphoning off traffic from neighboring countries unless those countries start thinking along more liberal lines.

The Dutch is more liberal than the West German agreement in one important respect. It allows cross-border selling rights to both countries for long-haul services. This means KLM tickets can be bought, in say Manchester, for flights to the Far East or South Africa that do not pass through London. The so-called "sixth freedom" concept is a powerful catalyst for free-market competition between airlines in Europe. The prospect of selling long-haul fares over another airline's home base is highly attractive for countries with efficient airlines, like the Netherlands and Britain. This may well have influenced Lufthansa, which has traditionally taken a hard line on the liberalization of fares, in the recent agreement with Britain.

Meanwhile, at the European Community, a deregulation formula known as Memorandum 2, an initiative of the EC Commission

last February, is slowly working its way through the high-level working groups. In its present form it contains a proposal for fare zones that would set minimum and maximum fares on routes that would leave the airlines to fight it out within those terms.

It comes out weakly against revenue- and capacity-sharing cartels, and allows for free entry only for smaller aircraft services. (Most European governments restrict entry to the flag airlines of the two countries concerned, and frequently to only one designated carrier.) A source close to Britain's Civil Aviation Authority says that Memorandum 2 will be stuck for at least two years, and will probably be watered down further.

European airlines tend to rationalize the dramatically lower air fares within the United States by citing higher operating costs in Europe. (According to an IATA report released last September, these costs are 67 percent higher). It is true that airlines must

## Pacts may herald a more liberal fare structure

reckon with more costly fuel and higher navigation and landing fees. But lower staff productivity and high salary levels are a major factor. For example, on the Atlantic, British Airways' labor costs have been estimated at 27 percent of turnover, compared with about 15 percent for major U.S. carriers. (People Express' labor costs are a daunting 5 percent).

Deregulation U.S. style is unlikely to happen in Europe because, being made up of sovereign states, it is not a homogeneous political entity. Another reason is the huge differences in airline costs between European carriers. This partly reflects the tradition of subsidies to state airlines. But efficient carriers, like Lufthansa and Swissair, have salary levels three to four times higher than the British.

Application of country-of-origin rules would allow carriers to gear fares to operating costs. These should be forced down to competitive levels under free-market forces, especially with the added stimulus of "sixth freedom" long-haul market opportunities.

British Airways doesn't go along with this. It is skeptical that country-of-origin rules would encourage reciprocity of prices through free-market forces, and could freeze carriers from making foreign market initiatives. What they propose instead is a "double disapproval." This would mean that an airline could set its own prices without prior approval. Only if both governments were subsequently to disapprove it could it be

says Rod Muddle, general manager pricing at British Airways. "Once you've established freedom of an entry on a route, the justification for regulation tends to disappear. After deregulation in the United States, the Civil Aviation Board got out of the pricing act altogether. They didn't approve or disapprove prices."

So far, the cheaper fares have been aimed at the leisure traveler. Many of them are no more than gimmicks because they are limited to as few as 30 seats on any flight. And there are no cheaper fares in sight for the business traveler, who invariably needs a ticket he can change at the last minute. One answer is a cheaper economy fare on off-peak flights and one-way APEX fares. British Caledonian is one airline that is thinking along these lines.

Insiders say that Switzerland and Scandinavia may be the next markets to agree to country-of-origin rules. Britain will start a two-year experiment next April to deregulate its domestic routes, with the exception of the two London airports.

We've a long way to go yet, but a start has been made.

## Roasting Oysters Into the Space Age

by Angus Phillips

**W**ASHINGTON — "Twas a brave man who first ate an oyster," the old saying goes. So what about the first brave soul to stick one in a microwave?

It's like tossing a shotgun shell in the woodstove: Nothing good could come of it, except why tempt fate?

"Well, I heard it works," said Kenny, of Elkton City, Maryland. So while his guests dined in a corner, he stuck a live, mud-sacred bivalve in the atomic cooker, gunned the starter and sent the rays flying.

"Poik!" said the oyster, loud and clear, as its shell split almost instantly.

"Kenny, beaming, removed the oyster and popped it fully open with his thumbs, revealing a plump gray morsel that had been roasted to perfection in about five seconds.

It was another adaptive triumph for the oyster of Chesapeake Bay, the largest producer of wild oysters in the United States.

In Maryland, the first thing archaeologists look for to identify prehistoric communities is not pottery or bones but piles of discarded oyster shells, which mark the places where Indians enjoyed the first oyster roasts.

The oyster has progressed from Indian staple to hardship food for colonial settlers to its current status as a luxury item. But why it's a special-occasion food today is a mystery, since besides being delicious the oyster is probably the easiest food on Earth to prepare, once it's out of the shell. Oyster lore remains fraught with misinformation:

Oysters vs. other shellfish: There have been accusations that such mollusks as clams and scallops are juicier than oysters. These were definitely refuted by the poet Ogden Nash, who declared: "Nothing's moister than an oyster."

To chew or not to chew: A raw oyster is

chewed. Swallowing one whole is like chugging French champagne.

How long do they last? Fresh oysters in the shell last several weeks if kept in a damp, cool place and covered with a wet towel or wet newspapers. But don't wash the mud off until you're ready to eat them. That's what they live on.

How to cook oysters: The best way to cook shucked oysters is to fry them. But only large oysters, called selects or counts in the United States, should be fried. Dip them in a milk-and-egg solution, coat with commercial and flour or a commercial pancake mix and fry in butter or oil until brown. They are sweet as cashews.

Smaller ones (standards) should be sautéed. Sauté a tablespoon of chopped onion in about 1/4 pound (100 grams) of melted butter, add two cups of milk and 1 or 1 1/2 pints (about half a liter) of oysters with juice, and heat until the edges of the oysters curl, which means they're done. Add salt, pepper and parsley.

Roasted oysters: a delicacy long overlooked by Marylanders. Put a bunch of oysters in the shell on a cookie sheet and stick them in a medium oven until they go "Poik!" Serves hot.

Other openings: There are two ways to open raw oysters — with an oyster knife or by carrying them aloft in an ultralight aircraft and dropping them on a rock.

Using a knife, you can tackle the oyster from its paper-thin outer edge, digging until you force entry, or from the hinge end, prying until it pops open. Never, never a folding knife.

The traditional tactic is to try the thin edge first and go to the hinged end as a last resort, because you can break your knife there.

"Daddy always said 'try the front door first,'" said a veteran professional shucker, "and if it's painted shut, go around back."

In New York, the Statue of Liberty is

encased in more than 300 tons of scaffolding

## TRAVEL

## Of Men and Mountains, in the Andes

by William D. Montalbano

**P**UEBLO DEL INCA, Argentina — Back home in Monterrey, Mexico, Gonzalo Alvarez, who is 51 and 50, is a non-sense chemical engineer. Here in the high Andes, astride a sturdy pony, Alvarez is more poet than chemist.

"A mountain respects a man in the same measure that the man respects the mountain," Alvarez said. "Mountains are sometimes conquered, but never defeated. Everyone has his own particular personality. This mountain, she is the most mountain of them all."

Before Alvarez lay the snow-mantled slopes of Mt. Aconcagua, queen of the Andes. These are boom times for Aconcagua.

At 22,834 feet (6,938 meters), Aconcagua is not only the Western Hemisphere's tallest peak but, in these bright days of summer in the Southern Hemisphere, it is an irresistible magnet for the international fraternity of climbers. A record number of them on Aconcagua this season have brought with them elaborate gear and a contagious international esprit de corps — and have left behind tons of litter.

European airlines tend to rationalize the dramatically lower air fares within the United States by citing higher operating costs in Europe. (According to an IATA report released last September, these costs are 67 percent higher). It is true that airlines must



On the lower slopes of Mt. Aconcagua, Argentina.

ers principally Americans, Japanese, Germans, French and British.

Dominguez estimates that perhaps 60 percent of this year's climbers will make the summit, particularly those who choose the northern route, which involves gritty, lung-searing, high-altitude climbing. At the peak, if conditions are right, they may see the Pacific shimmering off to the west — or they may see nothing at all for their pains.

Uliés Vitale, 48, an Argentine who has been climbing mountains since he was in his teens, from the Andes to the Himalayas, reached the peak of Aconcagua in January in his fourth successful assault.

"There was a terrible snowstorm," he said. "Lightning broke all around. I could taste the ozone and feel the electricity in my alpenstock. We could see nothing."

En route to the summit, Vitale recalled with distaste, he saw far too much at Plaza de Mulas, a base camp at 13,000 feet. About 25 miles (40 kilometers) by horseback from this precarious Andean village, the camp is the gateway to Aconcagua.

"Most expeditions acclimate at Plaza de Mulas," Vitale said. "Between those going up and those going down, I guess about 100 people sleep there in tents every night. Their garbage and that which has been accumulating over the years just lies there. There must be tons of it. I came away appalled."

In the city of Mendoza in the Andean foothills southeast of the mountain, provincial authorities with responsibility for Aconcagua share the concern of Vitale and other local climbers who have known the mountain in its more pristine state.

It seems that when the British were building the trans-Andean railroad from Mendoza to Santiago, Chile, in the early days of the century, their paymaster was a tall, thin

Englishman who wore a black hat, black suit, black shoes and a black tie on a gleaming white shirt, no matter what the altitude or the weather.

The Chilean workers who built the railroad were always glad to see El Futre, because he paid cash on the barrelhead. One night, bandits murdered El Futre, his suit neatly pressed, his eyes burning like coals, his accented mountain traveler with a mixture of broken Spanish and impeccable English to demand return of the stolen payroll.

More verifiable, but already on their way to legend, are Aconcagua's canine climbers. Fifí, breed unrecorded, accompanied three Germans and the French mistress of one of them to the summit in 1944. All four humans died on the way down and are buried here. The mountain still holds Fifí's frozen body.

Siegfried von Columbia and Prince, German Shepherds, won great respect as summit-makers in the 1960s. Their spiritual heir is a dog of monumental undistinction adopted by some Basque climbers a couple of seasons ago and named "Belche" — Blacky. Belche went to the summit with the Basques and made friends with the mountain. She has been back four times since as mascot to other expeditions.

Now Belche watches the Aconcagua moon from her post at the entrance of the only hotel in Puente del Inca. She is not climbing this season, preferring instead to nurse a litter of puppies.

In the rush to Puente del Inca to stalk the Andean queen, Belche alone seems content to be earthbound this summer.

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## A Carver of Names in a Beijing Backwater

by Christopher S. Wren

**B**EIJING — Many Westerners have never heard of a chop. Many Chinese couldn't think of doing with one. The *zhengzhang*, as the chop is also known, is one of the most distinctive innovations to come out of China, the country that was the first to invent paper and movable type.

Put prosaically, a chop is a square seal with which the Chinese emperors, and later commoners too, signed their documents and letters. Pressed first into ink, which was often bright red, the chop leaves an identifying imprint, originally in wax or clay but now on paper. This definition does not convey the traditions that have grown around the chop since it first appeared in the Shang Dynasty over 3,000 years ago. Over the centuries, chops were embellished with characters and elegantly mounted on handles carved from jade or some other stone.

Liulichang, whose commercial origins date back to the 15th century, is a neighborhood of old-fashioned shops faced in gray brick, with curved tile roofs, overhanging second floors and signs etched with gold paint. Cuiwengtai has split into two branches for the time being because of the street's renovation, but the better one is at 60 East Liulichang.

The Chinese flatter Westerners by choosing them for names that convey some compliment while mimicking the original sound. My own chop bears the name Ren Keshi, which translates roughly as "a scholar of scrupulous responsibility."

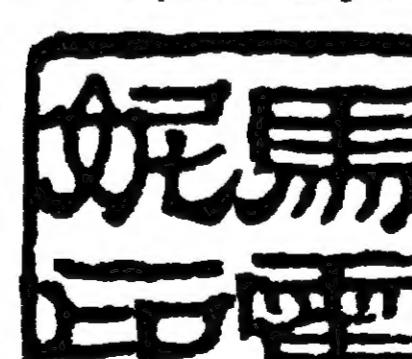
So what to make of Mahoney? I put the question to the saleswoman in the small shop, who consulted a thick book used to approximate the sound of foreign names. We settled upon Ma Huoni. Ma is a surname common among Chinese Moslems and Huoni, while it didn't actually mean anything, was formed from distinctly feminine names.

Having solved the transliteration, we turned to the chop itself. Because the artist

would sign her work with it, I wanted a chop that was slightly larger than normal for personal correspondence. One distinctive white stone carved with a benign coiled dragon caught my fancy. And it only cost 10 yuan — less than \$4.

The task was not over, for we had to agree upon the style of calligraphy to be carved into the seal. The blocky script most often used on official chops is called *zhuan*. But there is also *li*, an ancient style popular in the Han Dynasty 22 centuries ago, as well as *shen*, used in current Chinese calligraphy and the more informal, cursive *xing* and *caoz*, or grass writing.

We settled upon *zhuan*, with four characters running top to bottom from right to left.



An artist's chop: Chinese approximation of the surname Mahoney.

To Ma Huoni we added the traditional word *yan*, which means printing. The carving cost a little more than \$1 a character.

One of the women went upstairs to fetch Zhang Yingtang, a bespectacled, scholarly-looking artist who carved his chops under the working name of Yan Bo. Zhang, who looked younger than his 50 years, said that he began as an apprentice carver when he was 18, and had been carving on his own now for 30 years.

"Among ordinary people, the chop is made a symbol of trust," Zhang explained. "It is commonly used by ordinary people because of the tradition."

Zhang said that although stone was the best to work with for artistic effect, he had also carved on ivory, cowhorn and coral. He was skilled enough to produce five or six chops a day, sitting at a small table with a knife that he had to sharpen several times.

The work began with the conception, Zhang explained. "You have to start from an artistic point of view, what characters they have and how to lay them out."

The shop employs a half-dozen carvers, who spend an average of three years mastering the skill. The shop wanted more young Chinese to learn the carver's art, Zhang said, but it was difficult to persuade them to sit down and invest the time.

Though Cuiwengtai is best known for its chops, the shop also offers small porcelain ink pots, brushes and calligraphy, which is usually drawn from classical Chinese poetry.

Less than three days later, my chop was ready. The cost: less than \$9 for a handmade gift with the ultimate personal touch.

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## Statistics Index

AMEX prices	P.24	Exchanges rates	P.25
AMEX stocks/Options	P.25	Futures rates	P.25
NYSE prices	P. 6	Gold metals	P.21
NYSE stocks/Options	P.10	Interest rates	P.21
Commodity prices	P.11	International currency	P.6
Commodities	P.10	Options	P.21
Dividends	P.10	OTC stocks	P.21
		Other markets	P.24

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1985

## TECHNOLOGY

## Statue of Liberty Project Offers Possible Spin-Offs

By STUART DIAMOND

New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — Electric power was new and computers nonexistent when the Statue of Liberty was dedicated in 1886. A century later the repair of the statue is being accomplished with electricity, computers and other innovations developed while the copper lady weathered the storms of time. And the restoration is leading to new research.

"There will be fallout through all of industry from this project," said Lawrence Bellante, a partner of GSGSC, a New York architect-engineering firm siding in the restoration.

The varied corrosion in the statue's copper skin is being studied by scientists from Bell Laboratories, Texas Instruments Inc. and Du Pont. Interior paint has been stripped with liquid nitrogen — a novel process that statue contractors say could be used to inexpensively restore delicate parts of old buildings.

The Statue of Liberty's stress points have been pinpointed by computer-aided design. Special paint developed by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration is being used to coat the skeleton.

It is considered a unique project by the National Park Service, the Interior Department agency that manages what is probably the largest copper statue ever restored. Much of the work is being done in a confined space. The 15 major contractors have developed a blend of old and new technology to make repairs while keeping the lady's green hue.

"It is very difficult and very challenging, because we have no direct experience with many of the things that need to be done," said Philip Kleiner, vice president of Lehman/McGovern Inc. of New York, the construction manager.

Over the years, water collected in the folds of the statue's robe, the curls of the hair and other areas, sometimes corroding all the way through. About 2 percent of the skin must be replaced, said Thomas E. Graedel, chemist for Bell Laboratories. But, using new copper, it would take years for the green patina to form. Artificially creating a patina with acid solutions might form structural weak points, Mr. Graedel added.

**S**O Bell Labs is donating a large green copper roof from its laboratories in Murray Hill, New Jersey, in return for the chance to study, with electron microscopes, parts of the skin that have corroded naturally at different rates under various weather conditions.

The seven-foot-high copper flame has been illuminated since 1916 through 600 glassed-in openings cut out of the copper. There was leakage and corrosion, so a new flame is being fashioned without glass windows. It will be plated with nickel and then with gold, which will reflect outside spotlights.

One major challenge, statue restorers said, was removing coal tar and seven layers of paint from inside the skin, for esthetic reasons and to check the copper's condition. Chemical stripping posed health hazards in the confined space, and sand blasting could have removed copper. Park Service experts suggested freezing the paint with liquid nitrogen.

"It peeled right off," Mr. Bellante said. The coal tar was removed by gentle blasting, using baking soda instead of sand, he added. Mr. Kleiner said the nitrogen system was being considered to remove paint from windows of old buildings.

The nitrogen did not work on the iron skeletal system, however. Ben Strauss Inc., a painting contractor, adapted an existing system to enable the paint to be blasted off and the particles immediately vacuumed up. The iron is being repainted with water-based inorganic zinc paint, developed by NASA, that is far less toxic than solvent-based paints.

The new flame, however, is being hammered by hand, just as it was a century ago. The work is being done by Les Métalliers Champenois of Reims, France.

## Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on Feb. 14, excluding fees.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M.

	U.S.	U.K.	FR.	ITL.	DM.	JPY.	SEK.	Yen
Amsterdam	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
Brussels	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
Frankfurt	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
London (B)	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
Paris	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
New York (C)	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
Milan	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
Paris	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
Frankfurt	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
London (C)	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
Paris (C)	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
New York (D)	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
Frankfurt (C)	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
London (D)	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
Paris (D)	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
New York (E)	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
Frankfurt (D)	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
London (E)	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
Paris (E)	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
New York (F)	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
Frankfurt (E)	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
London (F)	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
Paris (F)	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
New York (G)	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
Frankfurt (F)	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
London (G)	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
Paris (G)	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
New York (H)	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
Frankfurt (G)	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
London (H)	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
Paris (H)	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
New York (I)	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
Frankfurt (H)	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
London (I)	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
Paris (I)	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
New York (J)	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
Frankfurt (I)	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
London (J)	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
Paris (J)	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
New York (K)	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
Frankfurt (J)	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
London (K)	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
Paris (K)	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
New York (L)	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
Frankfurt (K)	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
London (L)	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
Paris (L)	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
New York (M)	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
Frankfurt (L)	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
London (M)	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
Paris (M)	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
New York (N)	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
Frankfurt (M)	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
London (N)	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
Paris (N)	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
New York (O)	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
Frankfurt (N)	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
London (O)	1.274	4.065	72.20	20.08	1.274	12.60	5.647	125.40
Paris (O)	1.274							



## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Singaporean Seeks Wheclock Marden

By Dinh Lee

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE  
HONG KONG — A leading Singaporean property magnate, Choo Teck Pust, offered \$13 million (Hong Kong dollars) (\$243 million) on Thursday for control of Wheclock Marden Co., one of Hong Kong's oldest trading and shipping companies.

Mr. Choo used the Hong Kong investment company of Falwa Co. for the bid, according to N.M. Rothschild & Sons, which is acting as his adviser.

Mr. Choo is the founder of Mayan Banking Bhd., and a major shareholder in the National Bank of Brunei. He is also chairman of the Goodwood Hotel in Singapore, and reported to be one of the richest men in the republic.

Mr. Choo was in Hong Kong Tuesday, according to business associates. They believe that he is interested in Wheclock as a vehicle to enter the Hong Kong and China hotel markets.

According to N.M. Rothschild, Mr. Choo has already acquired 13.5 percent of the voting rights in Wheclock's recent troubled history.

Tracing its roots back to two trading companies, Lane Crawford Holdings Ltd. founded in Hong Kong in 1850, and Wheclock & Co., founded in Shanghai in 1857, Wheclock Marden gradually ex-

panded from shipping and trading to property development, financing, insurance and broking.

Wheclock assets currently include an 18-percent holding in the Cross Harbour Tunnel, 31 percent in a department store company, Lane Crawford, and 35 percent of the realty company, Harrison Holdings Ltd. However, the profits from these activities were overshadowed by the substantial shipping losses sustained by the group.

As a result, Japan's largest automaker, reported profit of 126.13 billion yen (\$480.5 million) for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1984, compared with profit of 100.3 billion yen a year earlier.

Revenue rose 9.8 percent to 2.39 billion yen in the first half, from 2.62 billion yen a year earlier.

Wheclock's after-tax net profit fell 49 percent from a year earlier, to \$2.5 million dollars, in 1984's first half. This reflected losses by 50-percent-owned Wheclock Mart International and 33 percent-owned Beaumont Holdings.

Before Thursday's announcement, brokers were estimating that 1984 results were 90 million dollars, down 48 percent from 1983's 169 million. They also estimated an increase in extraordinary losses from 1983's 57 million, to 150 million.

Brokers in Hong Kong said

Thursday that the offer was attractive, particularly in the light of Wheclock's recent troubled history.

Tracing its roots back to two trading companies, Lane Crawford Holdings Ltd. founded in Hong Kong in 1850, and Wheclock & Co., founded in Shanghai in 1857,

Wheclock Marden gradually ex-

## Toyota Net Rose 25.7% In First Half

Compiled by Our Staff from Overseas

TOKYO — Toyota Motor Co. said Thursday its earnings in the first half of its current fiscal year rose 25.7 percent on the strength of a 17.6-percent increase in export revenues.

The company, Japan's largest automaker, reported profit of 126.13 billion yen (\$480.5 million) for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1984, compared with profit of 100.3 billion yen a year earlier.

Revenue rose 9.8 percent to 2.39 billion yen in the first half, from 2.62 billion yen a year earlier.

Toyota said its domestic sales rose 3.3 percent in the first half from a year earlier, to 1.5 trillion yen. It said exports climbed 17.6 percent to 1.4 trillion yen.

The automaker said it sold about 1.7 million cars, trucks and buses in the first half, up 3.7 percent from a year earlier. Exports rose 11 percent to 915,949 units, while domestic sales fell 4 percent, to 771,911 units.

Toyota said in a statement that it expects to sell about 3.47 million vehicles in the year ending June 30, 1985, against 3.37 million in the 1983-84 fiscal year. Export sales are expected to rise to 1.84 million vehicles from 1.71 million, it said.

"Although a gradual expansion of the world economy is expected, the overall environment surrounding the automotive industry is not completely favorable," the company said. (AP, Reuters)

■ Japan Vehicle Exports Up

Japan's vehicle exports are estimated to have risen 4 percent to \$20,000 in January from a year earlier, but fell from \$15,800 in December, according to industry sources. (Reuters) (AP, Reuters)

■ American Telephone & Telegraph Co. said it will solicit bids for the sale and leaseback of the transponders on its Telstar 3 communications satellite, scheduled for launch May 30. AT&T said Salomon Brothers is agent.

## Imperial's Profit Rose 16% in 1984

By James A. Kastner

LONDON — Imperial Group PLC reported Thursday that its fiscal 1984 profit after taxes was \$215.5 million (\$165.4 million), up more than 16 percent from £130.1 million a year earlier.

The company also reported that 1984 pretax profit rose 13 percent to \$220.6 million on sales of \$45.9 million, a 5-percent increase from 1983's \$43.7 billion.

Imperial said its results for the first three months of fiscal 1985, October through December, were comparable with the like period of last year.

The company also said Thursday that its board is considering selling the company's Howard Johnson Co. unit and intends to make a decision on the U.S. subsidiary's future as soon as possible.

Imperial's chairman, Geoffrey Kent, said in a news conference after the results were reported that the investment bankers Goldman Sachs & Co. had given confidential data on Howard Johnson to 23 potential buyers but that no sale negotiations were in progress.

In other areas, the company said that its Tadcaster brewery in Britain had a bad effect on November profits, but for fiscal 1984 the Imperial Brewing & Leisure Ltd. subsidiary increased operating

profit 12 percent to \$80 million, including £12.9 million from the sale of trading outlets.

The Imperial Tobacco Ltd. unit improved 1984 operating profit 13 percent to \$103.9 million, the percentage share in Britain had been broadly maintained since January 1984.

Imperial Foods Ltd. raised its operating profit 12 percent to \$31 million, the company said.

Imperial's shares closed Thursday at 202 pence, down 13 pence from late Wednesday.

Mr. Kent, commenting on the stock purchases by U.S. investors, said that the buying was widely spread through investment banks and that the ultimate purchasers had not been identified. He said Imperial had established a panel to develop defensive strategies should a takeover bid materialize.

Market rumors have suggested that Hanson Trust PLC, Northern Foods PLC and other companies, including U.S. interests, might be considering an offer, particularly if Imperial sells Howard Johnson for a large amount in cash.

## Mesa Group Has Stake in Unocal

By James A. Kastner

AMARILLO, Texas — T. Boone Pickens's Mesa Partners, consisting of affiliates of Mesa Petroleum and Wagner & Brown, has bought for investment purposes 13,780,400 shares of Unocal Corp., or 7.9 percent of the company's shares outstanding, the group reported Thursday to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The filing said the partnership intends to acquire additional Unocal shares on the open market or in privately negotiated transactions. The partners said they had agreed to spend up to \$1.2 billion, of which about \$364 million had already been spent. Mesa Partners said it did not now intend to gain control of Unocal.

Unocal shares closed Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange at \$48.50, up 50 cents. The company has been the subject of takeover rumors recently.

## COMPANY NOTES

■ ASEA-Laval, the Swedish industrial concern, has been awarded a contract valued at 200 million kroner (\$21.5 million) to supply equipment for a dairy complex under construction near Moscow.

AMCA International, Toronto-based holding company, said it will omit its March quarterly dividend of 25 cents to conserve cash. The company reported a 1984 loss of \$1.65 million versus a loss of \$3.9 million in 1983.

■ Club Méditerranée said it made an extraordinary profit of 121.2 million French francs (\$12.1 million) by spinning off its North American activities into Club Med Inc. The extraordinary gain was added to reserves.

■ DG Bank of Frankfurt, the central clearing bank of the West German cooperative banking system, said it is considering paying shareholders a bonus dividend for 1984 to mark its 90th anniversary.

■ K mart Corp. said it had been

tendered and accepted, about 15.7 million shares of Pay Less Drug Stores Northwest Inc., or about 87 percent of the total outstanding, under terms of its \$27-per-share acquisition offer.

■ MEM Microelectronic Marin, a subsidiary of the Swiss watch group Asmag-SSTH, said VLSI Technology, of San Jose, California, has agreed to provide it with software and assistance in the field of integrated-circuit design.

■ PSA Inc., San Diego-based regional airline, said it earned \$2.2 million in 1984 compared with a loss of \$9.4 million in 1983. After deducting for dividends on its cumulative-preferred stock, PSA reported a loss-per-share of 90 cents.

■ Provincetown-Boston Airline, which is undergoing a major reor-

ganization, may sell or lease as much as 25 percent of its aircraft fleet, or as many as 30 aircraft, later this year, its new owner, Hugh Culverhouse, said.

■ Sikorsky Helicopter, a unit of United Technologies Corp., said it will set up a plant in Belgium and create 600 jobs if it is awarded a pending Belgian Army contract to build 46 machines. Six companies are bidding for the contract.

■ Tandy Corp. said it has repurchased 17.5 million of its common shares in the last 12 months at an unspecified price as part of a program to buy back 20 million shares.

■ Tricentrol PLC said it is raising about \$43.3 million (\$48.9 million) through a rights issue of 11-percent convertible-secured loan stock dated 1995/2005.

## IWKA Dividend to Be Its First in 11 Years

■ The letter said parent company pretax profit in 1984 was slightly higher than the previous year's 15.2 million DM (about \$5.3 million) at current exchange rates.

Group sales rose 7.5 percent in 1984 to 743.2 million DM, incoming orders 10.9 percent to \$24.6 million DM and orders on hand 19.2 percent to \$94.7 million DM.

The letter said parent company pretax profit in 1984 was slightly higher than the previous year's 15.2 million DM (about \$5.3 million) at current exchange rates.

Group sales rose 7.5 percent in 1984 to 743.2 million DM, incoming orders 10.9 percent to \$24.6 million DM and orders on hand 19.2 percent to \$94.7 million DM.

ADVERTISEMENT  
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

14 February 1985

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of the International Fund, which is supplied by the Fund's manager. The following abbreviations indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the INTF: (w) weekly; (m) monthly; (b) bi-monthly; (r) regularly; (d) irregularly.

■ AL-MAL MANAGEMENT (d) Al-Mal Trust, S.A. ■ DRANGE NASSAU GROUP (d) Drange Nassau Group, The Hague (1970) 406000

■ BANCORP INDUSTRIES (d) BANCORP, Inc. ■ PARISIAT - GROUP (d) Parisiat - Group, Paris

■ BANQUE DES PROVINCES (d) Banque des Provinces, Paris

■ BANQUE DE LA COTE D'OR (d) Banque de la Côte d'Or, Paris

■ BANQUE DE LA MURAILLE (d) Banque de la Muraille, Paris

■ BANQUE DE LA SUD-EST (d) Banque de la Sud-Est, Paris

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# Herald Tribune

## CONFERENCE SCHEDULE 1985

MEET THE NEW FRENCH CABINET  
February 26, Paris

THE INVESTMENT CLIMATE AND INCENTIVES IN EUROPE  
Cosponsored with Plant Location International  
April 25-26, Brussels

TRADE AND INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN HUNGARY  
June 13-14, Budapest

THE INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS OUTLOOK  
Cosponsored with Oxford Analytica  
September 19-21, Oxford

OIL AND MONEY IN THE EIGHTIES  
Cosponsored with The Oil Daily  
October 24-25, London

For details on any of these conferences, please complete the form below and mail it to International Herald Tribune Conference Office, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France, or call Susan Lubomirski, our Conference Manager, in Paris on 747 12 65.

Please tick appropriate box(es)	Surname _____
<input type="checkbox"/> French Administration	First Name _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Investment Incentives in Europe	Position _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Trade and Investment in Hungary	Company _____
<input type="checkbox"/> International Business Outlook	Address _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Oil and Money	City/country _____
	Telephone _____
	Telex _____
	Company activity _____

15-2-85

## THURSDAY'S AMEX Closing

Vol. at 4 P.M. 11:00 P.M.  
Vol. at 4 P.M. 11:00 P.M.

Tables include the following unless  
up to the closing on Wall Street  
and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.	Vol.
1/24	100	99	99	99	0	100
1/25	100	99	99	99	0	100
1/26	100	99	99	99	0	100
1/27	100	99	99	99	0	100
1/28	100	99	99	99	0	100
1/29	100	99	99	99	0	100
1/30	100	99	99	99	0	100
1/31	100	99	99	99	0	100
2/1	100	99	99	99	0	100
2/2	100	99	99	99	0	100
2/3	100	99	99	99	0	100
2/4	100	99	99	99	0	100
2/5	100	99	99	99	0	100
2/6	100	99	99	99	0	100
2/7	100	99	99	99	0	100
2/8	100	99	99	99	0	100
2/9	100	99	99	99	0	100
2/10	100	99	99	99	0	100
2/11	100	99	99	99	0	100
2/12	100	99	99	99	0	100
2/13	100	99	99	99	0	100
2/14	100	99	99	99	0	100
2/15	100	99	99	99	0	100
2/16	100	99	99	99	0	100
2/17	100	99	99	99	0	100
2/18	100	99	99	99	0	100
2/19	100	99	99	99	0	100
2/20	100	99	99	99	0	100
2/21	100	99	99	99	0	100
2/22	100	99	99	99	0	100
2/23	100	99	99	99	0	100
2/24	100	99	99	99	0	100
2/25	100	99	99	99	0	100
2/26	100	99	99	99	0	100
2/27	100	99	99	99	0	100
2/28	100	99	99	99	0	100
2/29	100	99	99	99	0	100
2/30	100	99	99	99	0	100
2/31	100	99	99	99	0	100
3/1	100	99	99	99	0	100
3/2	100	99	99	99	0	100
3/3	100	99	99	99	0	100
3/4	100	99	99	99	0	100
3/5	100	99	99	99	0	100
3/6	100	99	99	99	0	100
3/7	100	99	99	99	0	100
3/8	100	99	99	99	0	100
3/9	100	99	99	99	0	100
3/10	100	99	99	99	0	100
3/11	100	99	99	99	0	100
3/12	100	99	99	99	0	100
3/13	100	99	99	99	0	100
3/14	100	99	99	99	0	100
3/15	100	99	99	99	0	100
3/16	100	99	99	99	0	100
3/17	100	99	99	99	0	100
3/18	100	99	99	99	0	100
3/19	100	99	99	99	0	100
3/20	100	99	99	99	0	100
3/21	100	99	99	99	0	100
3/22	100	99	99	99	0	100
3/23	100	99	99	99	0	100
3/24	100	99	99	99	0	100
3/25	100	99	99	99	0	100
3/26	100	99	99	99	0	100
3/27	100	99	99	99	0	100
3/28	100	99	99	99	0	100
3/29	100	99	99	99	0	100
3/30	100	99	99	99	0	100
3/31	100	99	99	99	0	100
4/1	100	99	99	99	0	100
4/2	100	99	99	99	0	100
4/3	100	99	99	99	0	100
4/4	100	99	99	99	0	100
4/5	100	99	99	99	0	100
4/6	100	99	99	99	0	100
4/7	100	99	99	99	0	100
4/8	100	99	99	99	0	100
4/9	100	99	99	99	0	100
4/10	100	99	99	99	0	100
4/11	100	99	99	99	0	100
4/12	100	99	99	99	0	100
4/13	100	99	99	99	0	100
4/14	100	99	99	99	0	100
4/15	100	99	99	99	0	100
4/16	100	99	99	99	0	100
4/17	100	99	99	99	0	100
4/18	100	99	99	99	0	100
4/19	100	99	99	99	0	100
4/20	100	99	99	99	0	100
4/21	100	99	99	99	0	100
4/22	100	99	99	99	0	100
4/23	100	99	99	99	0	100
4/24	100	99	99	99	0	100
4/25	100	99	99	99	0	100
4/26	100	99	99	99	0	100
4/27	100	99	99	99	0	100
4/28	100	99	99	99	0	100
4/29	100	99	99	99	0	100
4/30	100	99	99	99	0	100
5/1	100	99	99	99	0	100
5/2	100	99	99	99	0	100
5/3	100	99	99	99	0	100
5/4	100	99	99	99	0	100
5/5	100	99	99	99	0	100
5/6	100	99	99	99	0	100
5/7	100	99	99	99	0	100
5/8	100	99	99	99	0	100
5/9	100	99	99	99	0	100
5/10	100	99	99	99	0	100
5/11	100	99	99	99	0	100
5/12	100	99	99	99	0	100
5/13	100	99	99	99	0	100
5/14	100	99	99	99	0	100
5/15	100	99	99	99	0	100
5/16	100	99	99	99	0	100
5/17	100	99	99	99	0	100
5						





## SPORTS

**Rice Tops Salary List In Pact With Red Sox**By Murray Chass  
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — The Boston Red Sox voluntarily sent Jim Rice to the top of baseball's salary list Wednesday with a four-year contract extension, but they involuntarily helped Wade Boggs match a salary arbitration record.

Boggs, a third baseman who has averaged 325 or better in each of his three major league seasons, won his arbitration case with the Red Sox, signing a \$1-million salary for 1985. That matches the \$1 million paid Fernando Valenzuela, the Los Angeles Dodgers' pitcher, won in arbitration.

The Red Sox had offered Boggs \$750,000.

Leon Durham of the Chicago Cubs (\$1.1 million), Tim Raines of Montreal (\$1.2 million) and Bill Madill of Toronto (\$1.3 million) all exceed both players if they in their cases.

Almost immediately after learning that they had lost to Boggs, the Red Sox announced contract extensions for Rice, their offensive star, and Bob Stanley, their bull-pen leader.

Stanley's four-year extension, which takes effect in 1986, was a cut — four years at a total of \$1.3 million. The agreement with Rice was not so easily to relate.

The Red Sox, who announced no cuts, said privately that the four-year extension that takes effect in 1986 was worth a total of \$8.6 million. George Kalafatis, Rice's agent, said the total value was approximately \$10 million. The dif-

ference apparently stemmed from the way the money will be paid out.

According to a baseball official familiar with terms of the contract, which calls for an option year in 1990, it would be worth \$9.8 million, using Kalafatis's figuring.

Based on existing contracts, George Foster of the New York Mets is considered the highest-paid player at an annual guaranteed average of \$2.04 million. Whether figured at \$2.6 million (\$2.15 million a year) or at \$10 million (\$2.5 million a year), Rice's new contract would put him ahead of Foster.

Rice, 31, is a .303 career hitter who leads the major leagues in total bases and RBIs over the last nine years. He slumped in 1984 to .280, his major league low.

Figuring the value of Rice's extension is complicated by the inclusion of money that will be deferred without interest.

The agreement includes a signing bonus that was said to be more than \$3.5 million, with just under \$2 million of that deferred. With the remainder added to Rice's 1985 salary under his old contract of \$640,000, the left fielder will be one of the highest-paid players this year.

Tom Gorman, the club's vice president for baseball operations, acknowledged that however the contract was computed, it was a lot of money. However, he added, Rice's contract and Stanley's, the two biggest the club has ever agreed to, should silence the critics in Boston who say the Red Sox never



Jim Rice

want to spend money to keep or acquire top players.

For the past two seasons, the Red Sox have ranked 16th among the 26 teams, with an average salary of \$297,878 last season.

Their salary structure was one of the arguments the Red Sox used in the arbitration case against Boggs. "We didn't have anyone at a million dollars a year," Gorman said.

**Tall Story, Even for Basketball***The Associated Press*

BRIDGEPORT, Connecticut — All but one of the University of Bridgeport's first 21 basketball games were sold out. People come not so much to root for their team, but to see what the fans are calling "Basket-Bol."

The "Bol" refers to Manute Bol, 21, a native of southern Sudan's Dinka tribe, who at 7-foot-6 (229 centimeters) is the tallest basketball player in the United States — if not the world.

"When I first came here they looked at me funny," Bol said of his classmates and fans, "but now they don't care."

Bol came to the United States from the Sudan national team. Before that, he lived with his family, part of the traditionally tall Dinka tribe. Bruce Webster, the coach at Bridgeport, said the Dinkas are a nomadic people who raise cattle and travel to wherever they can find water.

Don Feedley, a former coach at Fairleigh Dickinson, noticed Bol while he was touring Sudan. He brought him and another player, Bol's roommate and friend, Deng Nhial, to the United States to play.

"To some degree we're probably using or getting the benefits of Manute," Webster conceded, "but at the same time we're making a very legitimate effort to give him a solid education and to Americanize him and make him independent in this country."

Bol attends a special English course for three hours every day and has not missed a class at the university. But he isn't as good about his weight-training program or his special diet. Bol weighs about 195 pounds (88.5 kilos).

His problem is that he can't seem to eat enough to gain the weight he needs to mix it up with the bigger centers of college basketball.

"I don't like a lot of the food here," Bol said. "The food is the same, but they way they cook it is different."

"He only likes steak, hamburgers, spaghetti and chicken," Webster said. "We tried giving him this special diet with different sorts of vegetables to balance it out, and giving him 5,000 calories a day and he won't eat it. He eats small amounts of food three or four times a day and he probably should be eating five or six times a day."

"He's a great player, but he doesn't have the ability to withstand punishment. He can be knocked out of position by even Division II pivots," Webster said. "If he weighed 40 more pounds, he wouldn't be here — he'd be a pro."

Bruce Webster's life has changed for better and worse since Bol came on the scene. As well as Bridgeport's coach, he also Bol's surrogate father, friend and publicist.

"The difficult part of it for me is handling his daily schedules so we both can live," Webster said.

"Constantly getting him to the dentist, getting him to the foot



Defense, by Manute Bol of Bridgeport

doctor, getting him to the orthopedic doctor, making sure that he eats well, making sure that he goes to the weight program, making sure that he gets his visa cleared.

"People ask me how big he is. I say, 7-foot-6, with sneakers 7-7, the length of his leg is 48 inches, his arm is 44 inches, his waist is 32 inches, he's missing 15 teeth. He was born Oct. 16, 1963."

"I've got three kids of my own and I couldn't tell you any of those things about them."

Of course, none of Webster's children is able to do the things that Bol does on a basketball court.

"I couldn't believe he blocked my shot from the foul line," is the way Central Connecticut State University guard Tony Little summed up the feelings of many of Bol's opponents this season. In the game against Central last week, Bol scored 28 points, grabbed 12 rebounds and blocked eight shots.

It was a typical performance. With Bol averaging 23 points, 14 rebounds and eight blocked shots per game, Bridgeport is 19-4 this season and is on top of the Division II New England College Conference at 9-1.

"C.W. Post practiced with what they called a 'Bol stick.' They measured a player who was 6-3 and gave him a stick with a big hand on it to make up the difference to 7-6," Webster said. "Well, Manute blocked 12 post shots and I think five New Hampshire shots."

Bol believes, however, that players are able to take advantage of him because of his size.

"Sometimes the referees do not call the fouls and I get mad," he said. "But that makes me play better. Like when I play against somebody and he pushes me and they don't call a foul, I don't have to hit him, I play harder."

Because of his height, Bol requires special attention off the court, too. "The school housing department bought an extra-long queen-size bed," Webster said. "It's 84 inches long and he's 90 inches long, so if he sleeps on a diagonal he's all right."

**Alpiger Scores Upset In Men's Downhill Race***The Associated Press*

BAD KLEINKIRCHHEIM, Austria — Karl Alpiger, a member of Switzerland's B Team, scored an upset victory Thursday in a men's World Cup downhill ski race.

Alpiger was timed in 1 minute, 56.04 seconds in winning the first race of his career.

Peter Müller, also of Switzerland, a downhill silver medalist in the world Alpine ski championships completed last weekend, followed Alpiger, and Austria's Stefan Niederseer was third. Müller, a two-time World Cup downhill champion, completed his run in 1:56.43, and Niederseer was clocked at 1:57.01.

Despite his B-Team status, Alpiger has been a consistent scorer throughout the season, placing in the top 15 in each of the previous six downhills with a fourth and a fifth his best efforts. He was 10th in the season standings for that discipline.

Still, the Swiss team was so deep that Alpiger, 23, was unable to make the four-man squad, which competed in the world championships at Bormio, Italy.

"It's a crazy feeling," Alpiger said of his victory. "I just hope it keeps going like this. I really didn't make any big mistakes — maybe two or three small ones like every racer makes — but otherwise I had a very good race. I'm really happy."

Anton Steiner of Austria finished fourth in 1:57.19, and Daniel Maher was fifth with a time of 1:57.50. He was followed by three more Swiss skiers, Franz Heinz, Bruno Kernen and Firmin Zurbriggen, the downhill winner at the world championships.

Italy's Michael Mai and Franz Klammer of Austria rounded out the top 10.

Zurbriggen, the defending World Cup overall champion and second this season, earned eight points for his race to bring his season total to 187 points, 28 less than Luxembourg's Marc Girardelli.

Alpiger and other skiers described the 2,350-meter course as difficult, with bumps and rocks that threw several racers off balance.

Peter Luescher of Switzerland, the 1979 overall champion who in recent years has been dogged by injuries and bad luck, fell near the top of the course and had to be taken by helicopter to a hospital. His condition was not immediately known.

Müller also lost his balance and had to open his stance near the top, but made up for the lost time on the bottom of the course, which had a vertical drop of 840 meters.

Zurbriggen was another victim of the tricky run. He lost a pole and hit the snow with his right hand and was clutching his arm after crossing the finish line. Less than a month ago, Zurbriggen underwent surgery after injuring his left knee.

The race was the last of the season in Europe. The tour now moves to Japan before closing with several events in Canada and the United States.



Karl Alpiger

**76ers Edge Past Knicks***United Press International*

PHILADELPHIA — With 7-footers Marvin Webster and Bill Cartwright lost to the New York Knicks for the season, 6-foot-10 Pat Cummings has been forced to fill in both as a shot-blocking and shot-making center.

Wednesday night's 131-129 loss to the Philadelphia 76ers was an

**NBA FOCUS**

other painful reminder that you can't expect miracles.

With the Knicks clinging to a one-point lead in the final minute, the Sixers exploited New York's shortcomings to rally for a victory that tied them with Boston for the Atlantic Division lead.

First, Charles Barkley drove down the left side of the lane to put Philadelphia ahead for good, 128-127. Without Webster, the Knicks lacked an intimidator to stop the Sixers' dynamic rookie.

With Bernard King, who scored 46 points, out of the picture with six fouls, New York went to Cummings. His shot was blocked and Moses Malone fed Barkley on a fast break.

Barkley slammed and was fouled, and his free throw gave the Sixers all the cushion they would need. Barkley finished with 20 points, five in the final 41 seconds.

The Knicks' coach, Hubie Brown, used five defenders against Malone, but nothing worked, as the Sixers' center scored 37 points.

King's 46 points tied Bob McAdoo's Spectrum record for a visiting player, but the Knicks lost for the 17th time in their last 18 road games.

Elsewhere in the NBA Wednesday, it was Detroit 124, Dallas 119; New Jersey 112, Cleveland 105; Atlanta 94, Utah 88, and the Los Angeles Clippers 108, Golden State 103.

**SPORTS BRIEFS****Wales-England Rugby Postponed**

CARDIFF (UPI) — Snow and continuing low temperatures have forced the postponement of the Five Nations Rugby match between Wales and England, scheduled for Saturday.

Despite efforts by the ground staff, the Cardiff Arms Park will not be in fit condition for the game to take place. Announcing the postponement, Ray Williams, secretary of the Welsh Rugby Union, said Thursday, "We are going to make a decision tomorrow, but there is no sign of any relaxation of the severe weather and conditions will be exactly the same tomorrow."

The Welsh match against France Jan. 19 had to be called off because of a frozen field. That game was rescheduled for March 30, when England will also play its postponed game with Ireland in Dublin.

**Jets Defeat Capitals in NHL Game**

WINNIPEG, Manitoba (AP) — Doug Smail's second goal, early in the third period, snapped a 2-2 tie and sparked the Winnipeg Jets to a 5-3 victory over the Washington Capitals in the only National Hockey League game Wednesday night.

Smail's first goal at 19:52 of the second period triggered Winnipeg's comeback from a 2-0 first-period deficit, and the Jets climbed one point ahead of the Calgary Flames into second place in the Smythe Division. Smail also had an assist.

**Cheevers Resigns as Bruins' Coach**

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Gerry Cheevers resigned as coach of the Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League and was replaced by Harry Sinden, the general manager, for the rest of the 1984-85 season, the Bruins announced Wednesday.

Cheevers, 44, stepped down as coach after four and a half years. He had a 16-year playing career as a goalkeeper with Boston in the NHL and Cleveland in the World Hockey Association. Cheevers' overall Boston record was 204 victories, 126 losses and 46 ties. The team's recent record was cited as a reason for the coaching change. The Bruins are in fourth place in the five-team Adams Division with a record 25 victories, 24 losses and seven ties.

Sinden coached the Bruins from 1966 to 1970, directing the team to a Stanley Cup victory in the 1969-70 season. He coached the team the last month of the 1979-80 season, replacing Fred Creighton.

**Ramirez to Defend Lightweight Title**

MEXICO CITY (AP) — José Luis Ramírez of Mexico, the World Boxing Council's lightweight champion, will defend his title June 6 against Hector Camacho of the United States, the WBC announced Wednesday.

The council said in a statement that the site has yet to be determined. The bout will be Ramírez's first defense of the title since winning it Nov. 3 in San Juan by stopping Edwin Rosario of Puerto Rico in four rounds.

**Tennis***INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS**(AI Derby Park, Florida)**Men**Quarters**Finals**Short**Long**Debut**Debut**Debut**Debut**Debut**Debut**Debut**Debut**Debut**Debut**Debut**Debut**Debut**Debut**Debut**Debut**Debut**Debut*

## OBSERVER

## Some Like It Frosty

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — It was clear by 9 A.M. of the day the temperature went down to 2 degrees below zero Fahrenheit (minus 19 centigrade) that my enemy had done his work well.

Precisely at that hour, Archer Miles, whom I know scarcely at all, smiled at me as I stepped into the elevator and asked, "Is it cold enough for you?"

Instead of yielding to my impulse to seize him by the throat and squeeze until he divulged the identity of my enemy, I ignored Archer Miles with a frigid smile.

Don't think I wasn't shaking like a leaf in a gale when I got up to my office and shut the door, though. Fortunately the boss hadn't come in yet. I wouldn't want her to see me in that condition, so to calm my nerves I phoned the office boy, meaning to ask him for a steady- ing shot of the cheap rye he took to survive the tedium of his work, but when I identified myself, he said, "Hi, it is cold enough for you?"

I dropped the phone like it was a puff adder.

"Good morning!"

It was the boss. Apparently cheerful. Probably planned to fire a vice president or two at lunch. I said, "Good morning."

"Cold enough for you?" she asked.

"Who told you I have an insatiable appetite for coldness?"

I was astonished to hear these words issuing from my lips, for I had never before dared ask her a question. "You're on the payroll until you start asking questions about things that don't concern you, go it!" she had said at the hiring ceremony. Now I had broken the rules.

"Are you trying to be a wise guy with me?" she replied.

"Certainly not, chief."

"Then if it's cold enough for you, say so, and get to work," she said.

Gripped by some impulse toward power, I heard myself saying, "To tell you the truth, chief, it's nowhere near cold enough for me, because when you're as big a gluton for coldness as I am, you look forward all year to the time when the temperature is going to go down to 40 or 50 degrees below zero, and you think, then, in that great freezin'-up morning, it'll fi-

nally be almost cold enough even for me —"

"If I ever catch you hitting the office boy's whiskey bottle again, you're through," she said with a slam of her office door.

□

Whoever was out to destroy me had almost succeeded. I could imagine him whispering about me to the woman in the small shop where I buy my paper each morning: "They say he once stood in a Yukon blizzard crying, 'Call this frigidity? Send me more ice!'"

This doublets explained why this morning, when I entered looking icy blue, she had smiled and said, "Is it cold enough for you?"

The close call with my boss was illuminating. My enemy's plan was now clear. He intended first to make me absurd by falsifying my reputation so the world would think of me as an eccentric craver of chilblain. Then, by letting me know that my reputation was being destroyed, he hoped to tempt me to some rash destructive act, such as asking the boss a question.

He had even got to the bus driver on my regular route. That explained why the bus driver this morning, wearing that look in his eye which said, "What an idiot this nut must be," had said out loud to me, "Is it cold enough for you this morning?"

I had handled that badly. It was a mistake saying, "Look, no matter what you've heard about me wanting to lap up all the iciness in the city which gets goose pimples, I'm really just a moderate-temperature guy who gets goose pimples if the thermometer goes under 72."

I knew it was a mistake when the bus driver said, "Yeah, right, man, everybody's got the right to be nuts in his own personal way, so you want to move back in the bus please?"

My enemy had to be bought out and destroyed before the next cold snap. I made an appointment that very afternoon with Sam Marlowe, private investigator.

Climbing the walk-up to his dingy office, I could tell business was bad. The landlord had turned off the heat. Behind his desk Marlowe was wearing overcoat, scarf, gloves and earmuffs. "Hi," he said. "Cold enough for you?"

They were moving as human documents," he recalled. "At first, when the men were still in Japan, they were full of patriotic sentiment. Later, in the Pacific, a

small, and no one wants to."

New York Times Service

By Christine Chapman  
*International Herald Tribune*

TOKYO — "I'm no longer so exotic as I once was," said Donald Keene, the American scholar whose monumental study of modern Japanese literature, "Dawn to the West," was named one of the 15 best books of 1984 by The New York Times Book Review.

"There is no comparable one-man treatment of Japanese literature in any language," The Times said of the two-volume, 2,000-page literary history, published by Holt, Rinehart & Winston last spring.

Keene, 62, New York-born professor of Japanese literature at Columbia University and a renowned translator, has devoted his life to understanding the language and the culture of Japan.

"People still always ask me, 'How in the world did you ever get interested in that?'" he said, laughing. In his Tokyo apartment, which overlooks Furukawa Garden, once the Western-style estate of a Meiji Era industrialist, he recalled the bemused reactions of Westerners and Japanese, who urged him to abandon "exotic trifles and apply myself to a man's work."

"Dawn to the West," the closing two volumes of an intended four-volume opus, took Keene 15 years to write and 43 years to prepare for. The second book in the series chronologically was published earlier and he is working on the opening volume. He began studying Japanese in the summer of 1941, rather casually, with two friends and a Japanese tutor in the mountains of North Carolina.

After completing his undergraduate work at Columbia in 1942, he entered the U.S. Navy Japanese Language School for 11 months of intensive training.

Commissioned as an ensign, he was sent to Pearl Harbor in 1943 to translate captured Japanese documents and interrogate prisoners.

Specializing in handwritten papers, such as the diaries and letters of soldiers, Keene was looking for an "idea of what the morale was like and of damage done that we hadn't realized."

"They were moving as human documents," he recalled. "At first, when the men were still in Japan, they were full of patriotic sentiment. Later, in the Pacific, a

small, and no one wants to."

New York Times Service

## Donald Keene: Bow to the East

I'm Trying to Make the Whole Landscape Visible



Karen Almond/Hol. Rinehart & Winston

Donald Keene: The "excitement of discovery."

more attractive picture of them emerges. There was a pathetic account of a group of soldiers cut off from their unit at New Year's. There were seven people, with only 13 beans among them to eat!

Empathy for the writer and the excitement of discovering something new have marked Keene's work throughout his career, whether in his translations of Japanese novelists, playwrights, diarists, or in his histories of the literature.

Through Keene's enthusiasm for body of literature largely unknown and unappreciated in the West, the reader is led to share his "excitement of discovery," as he called it in 1968 in his book "Landscapes and Portraits."

When he was a graduate student at Columbia, he stood discouraged in the stacks of the forbidding Japanese collection. He picked a book at random and discovered he could read it. It was by the 19th-century philosopher Hirata Atsutane.

"He was easy to read," Keene smiled. "If I'd found another, harder one, I might not have continued."

He did continue his graduate studies in Japanese literature, taking his doctorate at Columbia. In 1948 he became assistant lecturer in Japanese at Cambridge University in England and taught there for five years. From 1953 to 1955 he studied at Kyoto University, then returned to Columbia, where he teaches three courses in Japanese literature during the spring semester.

From June through January he lives in Tokyo; the remaining four months of the year he spends in New York while the winter tenant of the Tokyo apartment, Edward Seidensticker, translator and professor of Japanese at Columbia, returns to Japan.

Keene says in the preface to "Dawn to the West" that the Japanese literature written in the century or so since 1868 exceeds in volume all the Japanese literature that survives from the preceding millennium. No one could read it all, and no one wants to."

of literary innovation anywhere in the world."

"Dawn to the West" describes this metamorphosis with anecdotes and gossip, plot summaries and quotations. Individual writers — there are only a few women — are thoroughly scrutinized in relation to contemporary events and fellow authors.

Chronologically, Keene's 1976 "World Within Walls: Japanese Literature of the Pre-Modern Era, 1600-1867" also published by Holt, Rinehart & Winston, is the second volume of the four-part history. He is working on the first volume, a study of Japanese literature from the eighth century up to 1600, which he hopes to finish within five years.

Then, however, as the literary critic Jay Rubin has put it, by the second decade of the 20th century "Japanese novelists had virtually bypassed 19th-century European realism and were producing shattering images of contemporary life that put them in the forefront

of literary innovation anywhere in the world."

"Dawn to the West" is the "excitement of discovery," he added. "Everyone likes to think he's getting better all the time. It's expressed about as well as I can express it."

Before Keene began dedicating himself to works such as "The Japanese Discovery of Europe," "Landscapes and Portraits," "Some Japanese Portraits" and the short popular "Japanese Literature: An Introduction for Western Readers," he translated such writers as the novelists Yukio Mishima, Osamu Dazai and Kobo Abe, the playwright Chikamatsu and the 14th-century essayist Kenko. Keiko's "Essays in Idleness," a charming collection of short pieces, is Keene's favorite among his translations.

"I could almost identify with the 14th-century author," he said. "Kenko inspired me almost literally to write what words to choose. Twice I had the experience in translating as if I were the author."

Keene has received several awards for his work from the Japanese, including the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun, Osaka prefecture's Yamagata Banto prize and an award from the Japan Foundation of Tokyo. But perhaps a more lasting recognition of his work is its translation into Japanese. Parts of "Dawn to the West" were published by Chuon Koron Co. last spring.

"Being a Japanese scholar has become more acceptable than it was 20 years ago," Keene said, "probably because of the rise of Japan as an economic power."

This time he is using a word

## PEOPLE

Judge Cuts \$100,000 From Redgrave Award

U.S. District Court Judge Robert Keeton ruled that the actress Vanessa Redgrave is only entitled to \$27,500 in her lawsuit against the Boston Symphony Orchestra, which fired her as narrator of a 1982 performance of Igor Stravinsky's "Oedipus Rex," eliminating an additional \$100,000 in damages awarded her by a jury in November. Redgrave originally had sought nearly \$1.2 million. Keeton agreed with the jury's decision rejecting Redgrave's claim that the orchestra had blacklisted her because of her support for the Palestine Liberation Organization, violating her civil rights.

Margaret Heckler, 53, U.S. health and human services secretary, and her estranged husband, John, 57, reached an out-of-court no-fault divorce settlement, ending a month-long trial in Dedham, Massachusetts, and a 32-year marriage. The divorce decree becomes final in nine months. Details of the 40-page agreement were withheld. The Hecklers have three grown children.

Actor James Stewart, 76, who won an Academy Award for "The Philadelphia Story" in 1940 and was nominated four other times, will receive a special Oscar for his 50-year career that has included more than 70 films. The award will be presented March 25 at the 57th annual Academy Awards in Los Angeles.

Actress-singer Cher, who is known for her eccentric clothes, found herself upstaged by dozens of male students parading in drag as she accepted the "Woman of the Year" award from Harvard University's Hasty Pudding Theatricals Club Wednesday.

Princess Diana and President Ronald Reagan have taken top honors on the 1984-85 International Best Dressed List, along with actor Tom Selleck, novelist Tom Wolfe and five rock stars. The best dressed list by a committee of fashion experts led by fashion guru Elenor Lambert also included rockers Michael Jackson, Grace Jones, Madonna, Prince and Tina Turner. British actor Jeremy Irons, ABC News anchor Peter Jennings and retired boxer Sugar Ray Leonard.

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